ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,100—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester.	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4332	C. L. Daniel	25th ,,
B.L.ORIENTAL	5384	L. H. Meule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5122	W. A. Wheler	9th ,,
B.L. BRITANIA	3725	J. I. Parfitt	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4332	C. L. Daniel	23rd ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th ,,
M* SHANNON	4332	C. L. Daniel	20th ,,
B.L.PENINSULAR	5122	W. A. Wheler	27th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester.	11th ,,
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	18th ,,
B.L.CALEDONIA	755	W.B.Andrews	25th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

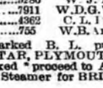
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 655

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
[illegible]NIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
[illegible]	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CAL[illegible]ONIEN	4,223	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz,	4,239	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 16th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about 16th Sept.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. BISAGNO .....14th Sep. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 17, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

EVERY MAN THINKS HE KNOWS THE BEST WHISKY,
BUT ONLY HE WHO DRINKS

EDINA

IS SURE OF HIS GROUND.

EDINA is a PURE, WELL-NATURED SCOTCH WHISKY, procurable only from KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

Rs. 31-8 per Doz. Rs. 2-12 per Bottle. Rs. 15-12 per Gallon Jar.

Should be taken with KEMP'S PURE STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER AND GUINESS'S STOUT.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
MESSRS. FOSTER AND SONS' BOTTLING,
Universally considered to be THE BEST.

ALSO

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
BY IND COOPE & CO.

—PILSENER BEERS.—
CIDER.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER OF
BLOCK CALENDARS, 1897.

"THE DICKENS"
Block Calendar, Re. 1.
For Annas 4.
Design taken from the "Old Curiosity Shop," printed in full colours.

THE "SHAKESPEARE"
Block Calendar, Re 1.
For Annas 4.
Design printed in full colours. Quotations for every day in the year.

THE "UNIVERSITY" BLOCK CALENDAR.

Plain Figures, with Day and Date only, 3 inches.
Clear and Prominent.
"Most suitable for Office use." Sold at Re. 1-4. Offered at Annas 3,

1897 DATE CARDS IN CASES. For the Writing Desk or Table.
Medium Size, Re. 1 for Annas 2.

A PHEW TO TELL YOU THAT BLONDE IS A Simple Hair Wash, cleans the Scalp, invigorates the roots of the bulb, lightens its colour and keeps it in curl, Re. 1-4 a pint.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN AND CLOUDS.

Many of our JUBILEE TICKET-HOLDERS are making enquires daily whether we could take their Photographs in

RAINY OR CLOUDY WEATHER.

By special arrangement in our Studio we can take Photographs during

RAINY OR CLOUDY WEATHER
when the light is soft and best suited for Photography.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA! PLAGUE! TYPHOID!
LOOK TO YOUR WATER SUPPLY.

According to PROF. KOCH.—
"Not a single example is known in which CHOLERA has been propagated by dry objects."

According to Dr. BROUARDEL.—
"Typhoid fever is transmitted through DRINKING WATER in 90 cases out of every 100."

THE FILTERING MATERIAL
OF THE
MALLIE FILTER
PASTEUR'S THEORIES
has been scientifically declared by the FRENCH ACADEMY of SCIENCE to be composed of the most PERFECT FILTERING MEDIUM EXTANT.

INSIST ON HAVING
THE MALLIE FILTER
PASTEUR'S THEORIES
ABSOLUTELY GERM PROOF.

BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SPECIAL RETAIL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
Sole Consignees for INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

A NOVELTY IN WATCHES

Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.
WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO COMMEMORATE THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
R. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

A PAST.

An article which can boast of "a past" extending over a period of 30 years may justly be considered

RELIABLL,

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

has enjoyed an Ever-increasing sale since its first introduction, and

HOLDS TO-DAY
THE PREMIER PLACE.

as the FINEST and MOST SATISFACTORY.

HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING for ALL ROUND EVERYDAY Use in India. Far superior to anything imported, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LEADING THE WAY.

PREPARED from the FINEST Materials with PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER and PROPERLY CLEANED BOTTLES.

KEMP'S STANDARD AERATED WATERS

are the BEST IN INDIA and equal any of the Imported Brands.

In STOPPERED or CORKED Bottles.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY (2 Dozen)
PACKED free OF CHARGE FOR TRANSIT (6 Dozen).

SODA, ÆRATED and POTASH 12 Annas per Dozen.

LEMONADE, GINGERALE, LITHIA, SELZER LITHIA, TONIC, MEDICINAL SODA, POGSON, GINGERADE, RASPBERYADE. } 1 Rupee per Dozen.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "BENLARIG."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by this Steamer are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING and take DELIVERY of their CARGO immediately.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
14, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI DEPOTS.

MEMBERS are INFORMED that, on and from MONDAY, the 13th September, the DISCOUNTS of 5 and 2½ per cent., now being ALLOWED OFF the LISTED PRICES of the above Depots, will be INCREASED to 10 and 5 per cent., respectively, till further Notice.

Members are further informed that BOTH DEPOTS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th September, for the Annual Stock taking.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

GLENVIEW HOTEL,
COONOOR, NILGIRIS.

THE sheltered position of Coonoor—the Sanitorium on the Nilgiri plateau—with its health-giving, even climate renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Tonga from Mettapollium takes three hours.

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL
IS UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

No pains are spared to ensure every comfort to visitors. Cuisine is of the best and superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ltd.,) are Stocked.

No extra charge for fires or hot baths. Carriages for hire on the premises. Piano, Billiards, Lawn Tennis.

For terms apply

Mrs. S. A. DAVIDSON,
Glenview Hotel, Coonoor.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DRESS SHIRTS
From Rs. 5-0.
—
SOFT SHIRTS
From Rs. 4-8.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings on TUESDAY, 21st September, 1897, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive the report of the out going Committee for the year, 1896-97.

(2) To elect members of the Committee for the year 1897-98.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Officiating Secretary.

Bombay, September 13, 1897.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of rupees 17-8-0 per share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ended 30th June last will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 11th September 1897, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Hubli, on and after MONDAY, the 4th October, 1897, on production of the Share Certificates to our Representative there.

P. CHRYSTAL AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1897.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, October 22nd, for the supply of the following Stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1898:—

STORES.	Deposit to accompany Tenders.
Coal	1,000
Casting	250
Lime	250
Sand Shingle Bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250
Cocoanut oil 1st quality for Light-house	250
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery	250
Sundries and Hardware including Paints, Oil, and Cordage	1,000
Timber	500
Provisions	250

Forms of Tender 'and Schedules of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders and any portion of a tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer. Samples of oil for Light house must be sent in not later than the 6th October, 1897. Each Sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon Can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent, should appear on the Can.

E. A. CORK,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 7th September, 1897.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

RAIN.—We receive letters daily from our Constituents enquiring whether cloudy or rainy weather is suitable for Photography. We say "Yes" certainly, by special arrangements, in our Studio we can take first class portraits during rainy or cloudy weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photos Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TAILOR WANTED immediately. Must be a good cutter and capable of taking charge of SMALL BRANCH on the HILLS during the Summer months.

WANTED, GOOD and PERSEVERING BUSINESS GENTLEMEN, popular with business people in Bombay, and expert in canvassing, to co-operate with a gentleman in an important business. No money required from applicants. For terms and further particulars apply to "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY," care of this Paper.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 5, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registery Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JKHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is appr-ntioned, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

RECEIVED a few FRUIT PLATES with Musical Boxes playing 2 Airs, with case complete, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Agne Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN of up-country requiring anything from Bombay as Furniture, Boots, Hosiery, Shirts, Gowns, Glassware, Fruits, Stores, should apply to TUKINA, Bazaar-Agent, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keeps all spare repairing and tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., India Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year, during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Re. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANOS!! By Collard, Broadwood, &c. In excellent condition. From Rs. 225 and upwards. Trial solicited.—PIANO DEPOT, Opp. Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per Share FREE of INCOME TAX has been DECLARED for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1897, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 13th September, 1897, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th August, 1897, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th August to the 11th September, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August 1897.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1897, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the rate of Rupees 70 (Seventy) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 10th instant.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & CO., Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 8th September, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the THIRD and FINAL ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held at Guindy, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on Wednesday, the 15th September, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus and Lists of First and Second Entries apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

C. E. A.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Honorary Secretary of the CIVIL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION desires to inform the Members of the Result of the VOTING upon the question of the reconstitution of the Association upon a larger and more professional basis.

In favour of his proposal for reconstitution the Honorary Secretary has obtained a majority of three-fourths of the Votes as compared with one-fourth against his proposal.

As he does not consider this majority to be large enough to warrant his carrying out his proposed reorganization scheme, and perhaps thereby causing a serious schism amongst the Members; and as he undertook the Honorary Secretaryship in December last on the clear understanding that he was to attempt to reorganise the Association with a view to its conversion into an "INDIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS," professional matters being brought into prominence and service matters taking a secondary place; and as personally he fails to see the utility of keeping things going upon their present lines; he has come to the following decision.

Unless before the 31st of October next, some apparently suitable Member of the Association comes forward with an offer to take things off his hand, he will make over all papers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, to be held at the disposal of the Council of the Association.

HON. SECY.,
Civil Engineers' Association,
(ADDRESS) care of GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance may be payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS, mentioned below, situated in the Matunga Salt Taluka, together with the right to manufacture Salt therein for five years, viz., from the 15th November, 1897, to the 14th November, 1902:—

1 Sulemanshaw.
2 Shaik Misri.
3 Rowli.
4 Vadala.
5 Sliwri.

2. They should be addressed to the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., Thana, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga" and should be delivered at the Deputy Collector's Office, at Thana, on or before the 1st November, 1897.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., at noon, on the 2nd November, 1897, in the presence of any of the Tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with the Collector of Salt Revenue, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

5. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their Tenders to execute leases in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time during office hours on application at the Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Town Custom House, Bombay, or Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., Thana. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their Tenders, which deposits will be held by the Collector of Salt Revenue as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose Tender may be accepted failing to execute the lease or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his Tender will be forfeited to Government.

6. The Lessee or Lessees of the works will have to pay Municipal rates leviable on the properties under Act III of 1888 or any other Act or Acts in force.

J. L. JENKINS,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR RS. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	Sum Assured payable in 20 years or at Death if previous.	Sum Assured payable in 15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 8	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 11	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	BANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 6, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna.
Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charges in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

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(By Order of the Board.)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,016,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 3 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	15 1 0	40

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 0-22m., 0-25a. Low water, 6-3m., 6-10a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p.m.
Hingoloe Press Company, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.
Royal W. I. Golf Club week at Nassik commences.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

THE LATE MR. DHARAMSI.—As a mark of respect for the late Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, B.A., LL.B., the Anjuman-i-Islam Library was closed on Saturday. The ninth social gathering of the Mahomedan Club, which was to be held at Mahim, yesterday, has been postponed until the 26th instant, for the same reason.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August last was 4,306, the daily average being 138. The total of new patients was 723.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—We hear that, on the strong recommendation of some of his friends, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim stands as a candidate from the Mandvie (B) ward, in place of the late Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a game, this evening, when the following will play for the Gymkhana:—Cole, McCausland, Fischer, Bishop, Williamson, Christie, Economo, Forsyth, Hudson, Dodgson, Mood, Waller, Wood, Boxter, and Murray.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—One hundred and fifty men of the spinning department of the India Mill, Ripon Road, struck work in consequence of the two annas bhatta having been stopped. Police arrangements were made to prevent the breach of the peace.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August last was 4,501, of whom 3,233 were Hindus, 1,231, Mahomedans, 19 Parsees, and 28 Christians. Forty-seven surgical operatoins were performed during the month, and the average daily attendance of patients was 143.

REQUIEM MASS.—There will be a *Requiem Mass* at 7 a.m., to-day, at the Dabul Church, for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Catharina, the widow of the late Mr. Aleixo Mariano de Souza, and the beloved mother of Mr. J. C. de Souza, printer of the *Bombay Gazette*, who died at Goa (Bastora) on the 6th instant.

BURGLARY AT MINT ROAD.—Vulubhdas Gokuldas, a grain merchant, residing on the second floor of a house at Mint Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home for half-an-hour, on Friday afternoon, his room was broken into by wrenching the lock off the door, a box forced open, and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 350, and Rs. 50 in cash were stolen.

REPORTED THEFT AT THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—Mr. McConnell, residing at Elphinstone Circle, has reported to the police that some time during Friday night his gold watch, valued at Rs. 450, a gold chain, worth Rs. 120, a gold brooch, set with a ruby, valued at Rs. 45, and Rs. 5 in cash, all property collectively valued at Rs. 610, were stolen from his waistcoat, which had been left in his bedroom.

ANGLING IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.—Mr. F. O. Gaddes, R.I.M., out angling in Bombay harbour, on Saturday afternoon, had a remarkable stroke of luck. He ran thirteen fine fish without a mistake, and landed twelve, the thirteenth breaking the landing net and getting away. The twelve drew 117lbs., and were caught with a single rod between half-past two and half-past three on an ebb-tide.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Fusiliers	Newton.
Overture	14th Cavalry	Simpson.
Reminiscences of the Gaiety		Koppey.
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea	Ebener.
Scena ed Aria	Tutti in Machera	Pedrotti.
Valse	Spohi	Royle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STEALING HIS OWN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Joosub Haji Mahomed was brought up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of stealing clothes, etc., valued at Rs. 107. From the evidence of complainant, the brother of accused, it appeared that after the death of their father the whole property of the deceased was left in charge of the Official Assignee, who had kept it in a godown at Memonwada. The accused stole some part of the property from the godown and went to Bandora, where he was arrested on a charge of guilty, but said the property belonged to his father, who was now dead, and he was the legal heir. He was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Ali Oomer Street, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, touching the death of Esmail Joosuf, a Malvmedan lad, aged eight years, residing with his parents in that locality. On Tuesday morning last, deceased left home to go to school at Null Bazaar. As he did not return home for his midday meal, the mother went to the school, and on inquiry there learnt that the boy did not attend the school that day. She commenced searching for him, and about an hour afterwards ascertained that deceased, instead of attending the school had gone to play at the house of a distant relative, and that while playing there with a piece of string and a stone, he had fallen out of a window and had been taken to the J. J. Hospital. The mother proceeded to the hospital, and found the deceased unconscious, bleeding from the nose, the head having been seriously injured. The boy's condition became worse on the following day, and as there was no hope for his recovery, the mother took him home, where he died a few hours afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FOUND DEAD.—On Friday night, about 9 o'clock, the police received information that some unbearable stench was emanating from the second room of the servants' quarters situated in the compound of the Governm nt House, Parel, and that the people residing in adjoining chawls were complaining about it. Superintendent Briscoe, accompanied by Inspector Okeeffe, proceeded to the place, and on examining the quarters discovered the dead body of a Hindu, apparently aged about thirty-five years, lying on the floor of the third room in the second row. The door of the room was found ajar, and the police officers pushed it open. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition and emitted a horrible stench. It was [illegible] on its back and was dressed in a white bundee, black jacket, and a white dhotur. A red cap and an old umbrella were found lying alongside the body. There were no marks of violence visible. On examining the clothes one pice was found in the pocket of the jacket. A piece of paper written in Gujerati was also found lying in the room. The contents of the paper, which was signed at the foot of it by one Gunpat Bhagooji, purported to be an appeal made by the signator to the public for subscriptions, in consequence of the writer having been robbed of his property in a dharmsala. There were written on the paper seven names, who had subscribed thirteen annas. Whether this paper belonged to the deceased or not, it could not be ascertained. The police circulated the information throughout the town by means of buttikee, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, on the body, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

AN OLD OFFENDER AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second, Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Hoosein Karrim alias Hoosein Shadri alias Khudabux Karrim, a Julai, of notorious character and Khodabux Idoo were prosecuted by Constable Fayal, of the Criminal Investigation Department, on three charges of theft of two cotton sarees, some empty bottles of aerated waters, and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 9, the property of Mr. Mooroo Pandooraug, a labourer, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, Nagpa, a woman, of Jacob Circle, and Dossaji Noorbhoy, a Borah cold-drink shop-keeper, of Doctor Street. On the 6th instant the first complainant missed a saree, which he had left to dry on a rope in the verandah. He made a report to the police, and about two days after a police-man of the detective department, while taking his rounds at Null Bazaar, noticed a saree in the shop of a hawker in old clothes. The detective, on a close examination of the piece of weaving apparel, found it to be the identical one missed by the second complainant, and questioned the shop-keeper as to how he came by it. The shop-keeper, who was a Jooini, replied that he bought the cloth from the two accused for six annas. Acting upon this information, the police arrested the two accused in a chundool shop at Bhendy Bazaar Road, and upon an inquiry recovered the remaining property from different hawkers, to whom they had been sold by the two accused for a small amount. Both the accused admitted having stolen the property, which was identified by their owners. His Worship sentenced No. 1, against whom stood three previous convictions, to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for fourteen months and fifteen days, and No. 2 to four months and fifteen days.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th September 1897.

1. Messrs. W. M. Ross and A. E. Duchesne having joined are taken on the strength and posted to A and B Troop, respectively.

2. Lance-Corporal M. Reid having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

3. The following promotion is sanctioned:—Trooper J. A. Jeffrey to be Lance-Corpl to complete the establishment.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE remaining portion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers leaves Muree to rejoin headquarters at Rawalpindi this week.

THE ties for the Durand Football Tournament, which begins on the 17th instant, were drawn on Thursday. The York and Lancaster Regiment play the Black Watch in the first round, in which there are three byes; the Volunteers play the Jutogh detachment of the Black Watch on the 18th, and the Bedfordshire play the winners of the 1st tie on the 20th. The final tie will be played on the 22nd.

CAPTAIN G. A. COOKSON, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is in command of the Jeypore Imperial Service transport train, the first instalment of which passed through Lahore last evening on the way to Khushalgarh. The Jeypore transport has eight trains of one hundred and fifty ponies each and light carts, with a complete staff of officers and non-commissioned officers to each troop. The drivers are all armed.

A COMPANY has been formed in Calcutta for the removal of the carcases of domestic animals free of charge for the shake of the skin and bones. Several branch offices have been opened in various parts of the town.

THREE special Trains left Gwalior on Tuesday for the front with 150 Transport carts and 450 ponies. Captain Cotgrave of the Imperial Service Troops goes in charge. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia accompanies the first special as far as Khushalgarh.

RAJA SIR AMAR SINGH leaves Srinagar for Jummu to-morrow evening, but owing to indisposition Raja Sir Ram Singh has postponed his departure.

MAJOR W. J. Bythell, R. E., accompanies the Mohmand Expedition in charge of the Survey.

THE Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Pertap Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, join General Sir W. Elles's personal staff as extra Aides-de-Camp for the Mohmand Expedition.

THE Government of India in a recent letter to the Government of Madras, remarks:—"The delay in the establishment of the south-east monsoon doubtless makes the contraction of relief operations at present impracticable, but should more favourable conditions prevail, the Government of India hope to see a considerable reduction in the numbers of the relief population in Madras. They are aware that His Excellency the Governor in Council is fully alive to the importance of keeping the relief operations within close bounds, and they are assured that he agrees with them that, while actual suffering must of course be met and relieved, the contingency of relief demoralising the people must equally be guarded against. This is an aspect of the question which is not peculiar to the Madras Presidency, but common to the whole of India, and in inviting attention to it the Government of India are anxious to disclaim the imputation of any remissness in Madras; they wish, however, to emphasise the necessity everywhere existing of recalling the people to their ordinary avocations as soon as ordinary conditions are re-established."

THE pauses between the tribal outbreaks on the frontier have enabled the Ordnance Department to send to the front very large quantites of Lee-Metford ammunition, carrying the special Bum-Dum bullet. By the time that the Tirah Expedition starts the British infantry regiments told off for the Field Force will all have recived this ammunition, and there will be none of that feeling of doubt, expressed in the Chitral campaign, as to the stopping powers of the '303 bullet. The manufacture of these cartridges will doubtless be continued after the operations come to an end, for a big reserve should be built up sufficient to meet all requirements of at least four divisions. It would be better still to discard the old bullet altogether.

IT has been suggested that, as in The autumn of 1878, the Government of India should move from Simla into camp at Lahore, so as to remain in touch with the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab, whose views regarding the policy to be pursued on the frontier of the Province which he governs must naturally command much attention. This would seem the best plan to follow, though Delhi might be a more convenient place for the camp than Lahore. Much will depend on the rapidity with which the operations against the Afridis and Orakzai are conducted. If the tribesmen are overawed by the size of the force sent against them and forestall Sir William Lockhart by sending in their *jirgahs*, the political settlement of the border might be completed by the end of October so as to permit of the Viceroy going to Burma.

ANOTHER awkward blow is dealt by Mr. Frederick Wicks in the *Times* at the "haunted house" superstition. The residence at Esher which he entered three years ago was previously a picture of "desolation, ruin, and damp," and was just such a place as ghosts love to frequent. After a twelve-month's tenency certain vague rumours which had been current took shape, and circumstantial accounts reached his ears of the appearance of a "little white-haired lady" whose presence in an attic was announced by "knocking, bumping, scratching and wailing." His son undertook to sleep in the haunted room, and the second night experienced all the sounds which had previously caused servants one after the other to quit the place. The services of the local carpenter, however, disclosed the fact that four bats had nests above the ceiling, finding their way there through a hole in the roof. The bats were removed, and the hole closed, and the house is no longer "haunted." Mr. Wick's experience may be commended to the attention of the Psychical Research Society. The moral he draws is that "one or two sober-minded investigators are most likely to produce satisfactory results than thirty seekers after the phenomenal," and it is not a bad one.

THE commission which paid a surprise visit to the Schaboe Islands to investigate the allegations of the *Cape Times* regarding the plight of the labourers employed in the guano industry has returned to Cape Town. The *Daily Mail's* correspondent there learns on good authority, that the result of the investigation fully substantiates the almost incredible stories lately published in the Press. The islands are mere dung heaps, dotted about off the coast of Damaraland, and the workmen live a wretched and solitary existence, cut off for weeks, sometimes for months, from the outer world, and entirely dependent for supplies on a small steamer which calls at irregular intervals. The men examined by the commission complained of the insufficient supply of food, the dearth of drinkable water, and the absence of lime juice and medicines. Scurvy had broken out, and twelve men, stricken down by the disease and in a more or less desperate condition, were removed by order of the commissioners, and are now in hospital at Cape Town.

After the bicycle and the balloon, the motorcar! One day last month a novel wedding procession enlivened the Kentish village of East Peckham. The bridegroom is connected with the manufacture of motor-cars, and the bride is an enthusiast for these vehicles. The ceremony took place at Holy Trinity Church, and the happy couple, together with a number of relatives and friends, were conveyed from the brides residence to the sacred building by a tracon engine, its which were attached, several trucks, all effectively decorated with flags flowers, and evergreens. The road was lined with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the extraordinary "turnout." After the wedding service the newly-married couple and their friends resumed their seats in the trucks and were conveyed to the Banbridge Mills, several motor cars joining in the procession. On their arrival the party and their novel means of conveyance were photographed. Subsequently the locomotive, with its trucks, followed by the motor cars, proceeded to the village of Collier Street, where the wedding breakfast was served in the open air.

PREVENTION OF FAMINES IN INDIA.

EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS.

THE following letter, signed by 120 members of Parliament, has been addressed to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

1.—In consequence of the sad accounts which are filling people's minds at present of the devastation caused by famine over large tracts in India, our attention has been drawn in a prominent manner to the question of the extent to which such calamities can be mitigated or prevented by irrigation and by Navigable Canals.

Famine is a terrible scourge in India. It appears with almost periodical regularity. There have been no less than fourteen famines in this century. The victims of this fearful scourge are counted by millions, and the progress of the country affected is thrown back by each visitation many years. At present, a population of upwards of eighty millions, inhabiting territories about 290,000 miles in area, is affected by scarcity, and of these about forty millions are enduring all the horrors of famine—the greatest of all human calamities.

The canals and artificial lakes, the weirs and distributaries, have done much to mitigate the present famine. We have been led to examine the results of the past irrigation policy of the Government of India, and to consider the necessities and possibilities of the present and future.

2.—The record of the past reflects the greatest credit upon the administrations by which the works were undertaken, but the necessities of the future are great. Canals taken off the snow-fed rivers of the north of India, weirs of immense size thrown across the rivers of Southern India as they approach their deltas, and artificial lakes constructed, where the natural configuration of the country admits of their location, have turned arid wastes into fruitful fields teeming with food for man and beast. Irrigation has aided largely to the food production of India, and cannot but have greatly counteracted the effects of failure of the rains. The only cause for regret appears to be that more has not been done in the same direction.

3.—In connection with irrigation we have been led to consider the extent to which the canals have been constructed so as to serve as waterways for the carriage from place to place, and to ports of shipment of food-stuffs, fodder, and other primary necessities of the people and of their cattle, and the possibility of extending this means of transit, which is so much less expensive than conveyance by railway. We do not desire to institute any invidious comparison between railway and irrigation and navigation works, but we do wish to draw attention to the great divergence between the past expenditure on these two classes of public works, and between the sums set apart for them in the current Indian Budget.

We desire further to emphasize the fact that works of irrigation are beneficial to India, not only because they increase the food supply and ensure crops in spite of the vicissitudes of the tropical climate, but also for the reason that all but a small fraction of the outlay is expended within the century itself, and goes direct into the hands of the people, instead of having to be sent abroad to pay for iron-work and other supplies.

4.—We observe, from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the official year 1895-96, that the outlay upon the construction of Irrigation and Navigation works in India to the 31st March, 1896, was Rx. 35,616,804 (Rx. being calculated as equal to £1 sterling at 2s. per rupee.) Rx. 327,490,914 had, according to the same authority, been at the same time expended upon Railways.

The irrigation works have been a financial success. In the year 1895-96, the works, which are blassed as major works paid, on the whole, 4·2 per cent., and the following gave even better results:—

Province.	Project.	Financial Return. Rate per cent.
North West Provinces	Ganges Canal	5·23
" "	Eastern Jumna Canal	18·36
Punjab	Western "	4·32
"	Bari Doab "	10·94
"	Lower Sirhind Para Canal	10·53
"	Chenab "	4·06
"	Sidhnai "	23·66
Madras	Godavari Delta Works	17·96
"	Kistna "	9·57
"	Periyar Project	8·07
"	Cauvery Delta Works	55·37
"	Sangam Anicut	5·33
Sind	Western Canal	5·75
"	Begari	13·62
"	Eastern Nara Works	4·44
"	Unharwah	10·45

Thirteen of the large schemes have not only cleared all the interest charges (4 per cent.) due on their capital cost of construction and during the period of development, but have brought the Government a clear profit of upwards of Rx.11,000,000. In the case of several of the projects, the amount spent on the works has been recovered several times over, *e. g.*, the Western Jumna Canal has, with a capital of Rx.3,615,421, yielded a clear cent. profit of over Rx. 3,000,000; and the Godaveri Delta Works, with a capital of Rx. 1,137,814, has given a similar profit of over Rx. 2,750,000.

5.—The smaller works, classified as minor works, have, we believe, on the whole account, given a financial return of fully 4 per cent. In 1882-83 they paid 7·48 per cent. The financial results of these works are not so clearly shown as those of major works in the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

6.—It should also be remembered that the actual percentage on capital does not by any means represent all the money benefits received by the Government through the construction of these works. There is the increased and better secured revenue from the districts which the water changes from desert into cultivated land, and so far as each irrigated district tends to prevent and relieve famine a "pro tanto" lessening of expenditures on famine relief and maintainance of famine roads, would otherwise have to be remitted by the Government. To these Government profits must be added, the very great increase in wealth and prosperity of the inhabitants of irrigated districts.

7.—Under these conditions of financial success, and bearing in mind the immeasurable importance to the life of the people and their cattle of irrigation, we regret to find that a large sum is not being set apart annually for the construction of irrigation works. We are fully aware that in very large tracts of territory in India irrigation works are not at present practicable; but we gather that there are still vast territories in which by forest conservancy and other remedies as have been already attained. In the current year's Indian Budget the provision for construction of irrigation works of the class entitled major is Rx750,000 from borrowed money, Rx25,000 from Revenue, for protective works in progress—in all Rx775,000. The similar provision for railways is about Rx10,650,000, or about 14 times as much. The disparity is marked. Of the provision for Railways, Rx3,262,000 approximately is money to be raised by or through Companies, an agency which does not now enter into the development of the country by means of irrigation.

8.—We cannot attempt to indicate the specific schemes which should be taken in hand first. The Government of India no doubt has several in view, and we ask that it may be urged to prepare more. Just as in the territory between the Ravee and the Chenab, in the Punjab, vast tracts of land formerly desert have been by irrigation turned into populous districts, producing a large surplus of food, the territory between the Indus and the Jhelum admits of similar treatment, and vast tracts in Sind, Upper Burma, and elsewhere, perhaps even parts of the great deserts, may possibly on careful examination and experiment be transferable into the category of fruitful soils. The permanent rivers of the north we should like to see utilised to the utmost extent possible; and we would press upon your Lordship's consideration the possibility of storing in artificial lakes the rich plant-forming rainwater of the monsoons for utilisation in the dry and arid seasons of the year.

Wherever canals are made we think it desirable that the possibility of using them as means of carriage should be considered; it may even be possible in parts of the country to provide canals for navigation purpose only, and in such circumstances the relative advantages of this method of conveyance should be considered.

We also, in conclusion, invite attention to the natural waterways available in many parts of the Indian Empire, and suggest that the possibility of improving them be taken into consideration.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT J. H. Thresher, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has been attached to the Viceroy's Personal Staff as an extra Aide-de-Camp.

THE following appointments are made:—

Captain H. Jennings-Bramly, Royal Highlanders, to officiate as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General for Instruction, Poona.

Native Mountain Artillery:—Lieutenant F. A. Twis, No. 30 Company, Southern Division, to be Lieutenant. Lieutenant A. C. Fergusson, No. 5 Company, Western Division, to be Lieutenant. Lieutenant H. G. Brett, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R.A., to be officiating Subaltern.

IT is notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of half of the 10 per cent. reserve stock of clothing now kept up in the Clothing Factories to regimental and battery charge. The above concession, which permits British units to maintain a surplus supply of clothing to the extent of 5 per cent. in excess of that now allowed, will be withdrawn from corps and batteries during the last year of their Indian tour of service.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

THE BENE-ISRAEL COMMUNITY.

THE annual meeting of the Bene-Israel community was held last evening, at the New Synagogue, Mr. S. M. Moses presiding.

The following report was submitted and adopted:—

In presenting the forty-third annual report of the society, the committee have great cause for thankfulness that the Almighty God has in His great mercy kept us in life and health, when during the past months this city has passed through a great ordeal, several thousands of souls having fallen victims to the ravages of a most malevolent disease. None of the members of your society or its wards suffered from the sickness, and in this way God's protecting hand has been upon them. The income of your society for last year from donations, subscriptions and interest on the promissory notes amounted in all to Rs. 1,018 14 3, and the expenditure came to Rs. 914 9 0, which was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 137 6 2. This sum and the balance of the previous year, making up Rs 300, was added to the Asylum Fund. There was a deficiency of Rs. 55-3 in the subscriptions, which is explained by the fact that the people everywhere were greatly alarmed by the ravages of the plague and famine and had been put to much expense by extraordinary demands upon their purse. The committee are deeply indebted to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, GCIE, the Governor of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart, and Messrs David Sassoon and Co. for their munificent patronage, as well as to the society's great well-wisher Dr S. Jacob, L.M and S, Civil Surgeon at Kindat [Burmah], for his liberal donation. The committee beg to acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of Mr. Reuben Sassoon in having presided at its last annual general meeting. Our regimental friends are to unlimate collections for the society at a great sacrifice of time and labour, of whom the committee beg to mention prominently the following gentlemen, and thank them for their disinterested and indefatigable efforts on behalf of your Society: Havildar and Paymaster's writer Ezekiel Jacob Mendriker of the 10th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, made collections in his regiment and from outsiders at Aden. This has been the first effort of this gentleman on behalf of the Society, and the committee hope that this work of love undertaken by him will be continued every year. Rs. 45·0·3, Subedar Ezekiel Solomon Penker of the 28th Regiment, Bombay Pioneers, Rs. 26.14; Lance Naique and Adjutant's Clerk Elisha Samuel Bhorupker of the 13th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, and Hospital Assistant Reuben Aaron Digorker at Deesa Rs. 22·9. Lance Naique Elisha Samuel, Bhorupker was not able this time to collect a large amount as there was a famine at Deesa, though during the previous years the collections at Aden were very large, which must have been noticed from the Society's past reports. Besides the above mentioned gentlemen, many others of our Bene Israel brethren displayed great zeal on behalf of the Society, both by making personal grants of money and obtaining the aid of others under Rs. 20, to whom the committee beg to offer their best acknowledgments. The vice president of the Society Dr. Joel Samuel Shirkoliker as usual contributed Rs. 124 6, it being the amount which he collected during the last year in his family collection box. Mr Benjamin Daniel Sassoon made a collection of Rs 10·6 by visiting people at their houses on the occasion of the festival of the Day of Atonement—the 18th September 1897. To both of these gentlemen from Bombay the committee is deeply grateful. There were four new admissions last year, and the whole number of the Wards amounted to 31, who were from different parts of the Presidency. Of these 31 persons, 1 left 3 died and 27 continue on the list of the Society, as will be seen from the statistics appended to the Report. The committee beg to annex here with a financial statement for the last year. In conclusion, the committee would beg to lay before the general committee the following appeal, which has been prepared for circulation among the prominent members of the European and other communities for funds for building an asylum for the helpless and homeless wards of your Society. They are exposed to old, rain and heat being without a place of shelter, and it is most lamentable that while there are asylums existing in this city for every caste, human being should be without adequate shelter. The people of your community are, for the most part, in very humble circumstances, and they cannot collect among themselves the funds requisite for supplying the above want so deeply felt. Hence your committee appeal to the general public. The people of Bombay, Europeans and Natives, have for the past 43 years generously helped us, and their special aid is now solicited by your committee, and your committee feel confident that their appeal will meet with a most satisfactory response. Should the committee be able to make up a sum of Rs 16,000, which is but a portion of what will be certainly required to build a substantial building for the proposed asylum, they have been promised two large sums in London and in this city by Jewish gentlemen. F D Mocatta, Esq, from London has promised Rs. 5,000, and a gentleman from Bombay Rs 1,000. Already the Society has Rs 6,000 in its possession, and it shall not the people of Bombay, the prominent European, Parsee, Bania, and other gentlemen, lend us a helping hand? It is for the aged, infirm, old and desolate men and women, helpless widows and orphans, who but for the Society's effort on their behalf, would suffer from absolute starvation and death, that this appeal has been made.

AN APPEAL.

It is proposed to build an asylum for the poor of the Bene Israel community of Bombay in connection with the Bombay Bene Israel Benevolent Society, which has been in existence for the past 43 years and presided over by such gentlemen of light an leading as the late Dr. John Wilson, D.D.F.R.S., Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart. Sir J. Scott, K.C.I.E, Sir John Jardine, the Revd. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D, late Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University, the Honorable Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., L.L.B., C.I.E., the late Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji, President Magistrate and many others. A sum of Rs. 6,000 has been collected, and upon the collection of Rs. 10,000, a donation of Rs. 500 has been promised by F D Mocatt, Esq, of London, and another of Rs. 1,000 by a Bombay Bene-Israelite gentleman. Considering the great distress which the poor Wards of the Bene Israel Benevolent Society are suffering from want of a suitable place of rest once, it is earnestly hoped that the generous people of Bombay—European and Native will grant the requisite sum. The Bene-Israels are a very poor community, composed chiefly of artizans and holders of petty appointments in mills and public offices, and it is but quite recently that they have begun to appreciate the blessings of an English training. Should the amount of Rs. 10,000 be realized, the committee of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society would petition the Government or the local Municipality for the present of a suitable site.

The committee of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society would send forth this appeal of theirs among the kind-hearted people of Bombay with the confident hope that it will meet with a generous response.

ABRAHAM DANIEL PEZARKAR,
Secretary, Bene-Israel Benevolent Society.

MR. S. M. Moses then, in the midst of deafening cheers, rose to address the meeting, and said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was with great pleasure that I accepted the kind invitation of the Bene-Israel Society to preside at its annual meeting, as I always take great interest in everything contributing to the welfare of my co-religionists. I am more especially interested in you—Bene-Israels, as you have maintained your nationality, which is a wonderful thing for centuries in spite of the difficulties of your position in this wonderful country, where ancient civilization has very strong assimilating influence upon the races that come into contact with it. You have long been in very unfavourable social circumstances, being only cultivators and artisans, but neither your poverty nor your ignorance has weakened or destroyed your natural life and vigour. You have habitually lived in peace with the people that welcomed you among themselves when you came to their hospitable shores, seeking for shelter and protection, and you have ever since maintained yourselves by honest, sometimes hard industries. To the British, our benign rulers, you have been most useful by serving faithfully in the army, and you have deservedly gained much honour by your loyalty and energy by rendering valuable services during the Mutiny, and for which act of devotion her Majesty's Government have reposed implicit confidence in the gallant soldiers supplied by your community. There are still a number of your people in the army, but I regret to learn that, owing to certain changes made recently in the Regimental Regulations, the Bene-Israel are debarred, as of old, from attaining high honours in the service, which discourages them from joining the army; but I am convinced that if matters are properly represented to the authorities these assertions will be removed. I am pleased to observe that of late years you have been paying a great deal of attention to the education of your children, and since the establishment of the school under the patronage of the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Sassoon Family, many youths have passed the local Matriculation, and the honorable degrees in our Bombay University in various branches of learning. I cannot help referring to the services of your people in the Subordinate Department of the Indian Medical Service as physicians and hospital assistants, a profession which was exclusively in the hands of Jews in the middle ages, and the brightest ornament of that noble profession, the healing of the suffering humanity, was the great Rabbi and Philosopher, the learned Maimonides. (Applause). Your people in the medical line have been most useful in this Presidency, and in times of danger and difficulty they have always signalized themselves by their fearless devotion to duty. As an example of this kind, I may mention the late young and promising Dr. Hayams, who lost his life in the performance of his duty at the Plague Hospital, and whose untimely death we deplore. I observe that some of your members have been working as Justices of the Peace and special constables during the plague epidemic, and I am sure their services will in due course be recognized by his Excellency the Governor, at whose timely and wise suggestions the little gallant band of volunteer justices was formed. Coming to the immediate object of your meeting, I would beg most heartily to congratulate you on the great success of your society. It is seldom that benevolent institutions of indigenous growth survive so long in this country. How many hundreds have risen and disappeared during the last decade; but your benevolent society has been in existence for nearly half-a-century, and from the report just read by your secretary, it appears that it is still in a vigorous condition. It is impossible to say what amount of good it has already effected in alleviating the miseries of the poor and helpless of your community. I do not wonder at the paucity of the collection of last year, since it was a year of an exceptional character. I heartily echo the sentiment expressed in the report under consideration that we have great cause for thankfulness for being preserved from that dreadful enemy—the Plague—when several thousands have fallen victims to that terrible scourge. Your society is doing a real service to your community, for it gives support to such helpless souls as indigent, widows, orphans, aged and infirm men and women. It must involve a very great deal of labour to make collections every year, and you can never be too thankful to your indefatigable honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. Abraham Daniel, who is also, I believe, one of the founders of this institution. He has obtained subscriptions from his Excellency the Governor down to the poor soldier exiled to the distant shores of tropical Aden. In spite of so much effort, I am sorry to see your annual collections do not amount to much, and surely such state of affairs ought not to continue. Benevolent people should show more interest and sympathy with your work. It is a noble privilege to work for the poor and the helpless; and, shall I say, that it is still a more noble privilege to give abundantly towards that object? There is much encouragement held out to both of these classes of philanthropists in the Divine words, and I will quote a passage or two from its sacred pages as instructions to us all: "Thou shalt surely give him, and thine heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him, because, that for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works and in all that thou puttest thine hands unto. For the poor shall never cease out of the lands; therefore I command thee, saying, thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in thy land." Deut. XV, 10 and 11 vs. I would specially direct your attention to the appeal of your committee for funds for erecting an Asylum for the wards of your society. It is a modest sum of Rs. 4,000; that it is proposed to be raised in order to enable you to Rs. 1,500, promised by two benevolent gentlemen for the proposed buildings. It is essentially indispensable to have an establishment of this kind in connection with your society. All other communities have such institutions, and I do hope that your poor people will also have the good fortune of having a suitable place of abode as a shelter from the inclement weather. I take this opportunity, on behalf of your society, of thanking most sincerely those subscribers who do not belong to your community for their generous support to your society. I heartily welcome in our midst our esteemed friend, Professor Haffkine, who has worked unostentatiously to arrest the spreading of the plague epidemic; for which services he was awarded by Government with the most merited and distinguished order of C.I.E. (Cheers.) But that popular estimate of his valuable services can be better gauged by the ovation accorded to him by the inhabitants of Damaun when he went there to inoculate them. (Applause.) I also notice with pleasure the presence of my friend, Mr. James Douglas, the author of the Book of Bombay, who has immortalized his name by sending down to posterity the most interesting and instructive history of the little Island of which we are so justly proud. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, I beg to thank your committee for the honour they have done me in asking me to preside on this occasion; and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind attendance and the patient hearing you have given to my utterances, and I trust that what I have said to-day may be the means of augmenting the finances of your society. Praying that the noble cause of humanity, in which you are engaged, may be blessed by the Almighty God, I resume my seat. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. David Solomon, a member of the executive committee of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Association, and trustee and treasurer of the New Synagogue, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. E. M. Ezekiel.

The proposition was carried amid cheers and the proceedings terminated.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the following report of the directors was adopted:—

Your directors have pleasure in laying before you the Audited Balance sheet of the company and the profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June 1897. The net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 55,470-15-11, inclusive of Rs. 23,628-15-11, and carried forward from the last year's account. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 25,000 to the credit of depreciation fund account, and they have also paid an ad interim dividend of Rs. 12-3-0 per share, absorbing Rs. 29,850. The balance left at the disposal of the shareholders, therefore, is Rs. 80,628-15-11. And your directors recommend that this sum should be dealt with as follows:—To payment of a further dividend of Rs. 17-8 per share, or Rs. 30 per share per annum Rs. 41,790 to payment of a bonus to the mill-hands and office establishments Rs. 3,000, to reserve fund account Rs. 30,000, carry forward Rs. 5,838-15-11, Rs. 80,628-15-11. The mill contents, together with cotton and yarn on hand, have been insured for Rs. 10,75,880. Mr. Cursetjee Dalal, one of your auditors, visited the mill and checked the stocks there on the 30th June last, and his report is appended hereto. Your directors find great difficulty in stating that the proposal to double the capital of the company, as laid before you in their last report, has met with the most cordial support from the members of the company, with the result that all the second issue shares have been taken up. The work in connection with the erection of the new mill is being quickly pressed forward, and it is hoped that the building, which is of shed type, will be far enough advanced by January next to admit of a start being made in the fitting up of the machinery. Mr. Shamarao Vithal retires by rotation from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election. Messrs. Cursedjee Cowasjee Dalal and J. P. Cornforth offer themselves for re-appointment as auditors.

A further dividend of Rs. 17-8 per share or Rs. 30 per share per annum was declared; Mr. Shamrao Vithal was re-elected a director and Messrs. Cursetji Cowasji Dalal and J. P. Cornforth were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, in liquidation, was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. Moolji Bhowaridas Barbhaya presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read the following liquidators' report was read to the meeting:—Gentlemen, I reported at the last meeting held on the 12th of September, 1896, that the immovable property of the company remained to be conveyed to the new company. I now have to report that the said properties have been conveyed to the names of the trustees of the new company appointed under clause

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 2 CASES COLOURED PLUSH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Goomanlal Dwarka lass of Delhi—

B127—K B—1054 55—2 cases each 20 pie es coloured plush, 23 1-2 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece goods and the foll wing :—

A suit of drawing-room sofas, chairs, and ottoman cabinets, etc.

30 hand and treadle sewing machines, with and without covers.

1 case musical tenanters, cigar boxes, work boxes, &c.

1 case musical boxes, 7, 9, 11 and 12 inches, with Hindustani tunes.

1 case health guard in paper boxes for preserving meat and fish.

53 barrels, each about 3 cwts. bleaching powder or chloride of lime.

6 casks salt cakes.

15 cases condensed milk, Milkmaid Brand, from the Danish Milk C ndensing C mpany, Copenhagen, Denmark.

1 S. B. Martini Henry sport ng rifle, in go d order, 30 bore, and fakes Government cartridges.

English cottage harm nium, 1 new folding harmonium, 2 violins, 1 sitar, and 1 tumbora.

1 folding harmonium in case.

1 Am rican harmonium.

1 brass d uble bed tead by Maple with horse hair mattress.

By order of the consignees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Trabjee Be thees and Co.—Ex. s. s. Guyana—

J F W—9391—1 case Nettlefold's brass screws and screw eyes and copper's brass locks.

By order of Dalbeynd Jogies and on account and at the risk of Luxmibai, widow of Narayen Sewram Kongsokar—

1 nose ring with 12 arge pearls.

1 diamond and 1 laiky and 1 pearl bhilchwall.

On account and at the risk of Luxmibai, widow of Narayen Sewram Kongsokar and Bhanjee Pilaji—

2 pearl chokras.

1 gold dore weighing 3 tolas.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-se ted brougham.

1 second-hand victo ia in good order.

1 second-hand serviceable office shigram.

1 white real bull dog, an year old.

1 quadrant tricycle, No. 24.

1 new country-made best light Roadster complete.

1 safety bicycle with pneumatic tyres.

1 English-made Gents' saddle.

Any any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS. AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the undermentioned Mill Stores, viz. :—

Cylinder oil, soft soap, palming, asbestos round packing paper, packing and tuck packing, twilled and plain sizing flannel, roller cloth, pickers and shuttles, beam flanzes, loom change wheel chains and pullies, temple bar with temple steel and lowers, warper back expanding comb, taper or sizing expanding wrath, taper or sizing expanding comb-brass, beam scales and weights, fire bricks, card can, bottom and top rings, picking bands, etc.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Shanti Bhawan, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood hou-ehold furniture by Winbridge, Roberts and others, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, one rich toned boudoir grand pianoforte by Harkman (Soundy and Co.), new, bought last year, telescopic floor lamps, rich table ornaments, English ice-box with refrigerator, strong built victoria and dog-cart, a pair of handsome grey Arabs, double harness, Winchester repeating express rifles 303 bore, Le Metford new sporting rifle 303 bore revolvers, etc., the property of Dr. P. Peterson and Lieut. A. J. Peile, R. A.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, GLASSWARE, AND CORRUGATED AND TILED-ROOFED GODOWN AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Hossein Ameeroodin.

A large quantity of machinery and rich glassware from Moser, Karlsbad, a list of which could be seen at the office of the undersigned, and a corrugated and tiled-roofed godown, the whole to be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF AN ENGLISH-BUILT C-SPRING VICTORIA, BROUGHAM, AND A STRONG WALER.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m., the undermentioned carriage and horse belonging to the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas.

1 handsome victoria on C-spring, built at the Union Carriage Works, Manchester, in very good order, with pole and shafts.

1 handsome double-seated brougham, with open sides, built at the Fort Coach Factory, in very good order.

1 strong bay waler and a set of single harness.

The carriages and horse can be seen at Messrs. Stephen and Sons' Stables, Churney Road.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOLWADY LANE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee trading in the name of Gooljee Singanee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mahadev Abbajee Kalay, the mortgagor, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 3rd February, 1893, the following landed property :—

All that piece of hazandaree land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Chewoolwady Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahadev Abbajee Kalay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3158 and 3160, street Nos. (16) 1 and 2, containing by admeasurement about two hundred and seventy-one square yards and bounded on the east by the said Chewoolwady lane, on the west by the property of Sunderrao Antoba, on the north partly by the property of Jeewan Govind, partly by a gully and partly by property of Krishnarao Ragoonathjee and on the south by the part of Jugmohandas Bandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Curseljee Cama, Esq., solicitor to the mortgagee or to Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW. At Civil Lines, Poona, known as "Deccan Lodge."

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the bungalow, outhouses, cookroom etc., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Civil Lines, Poona, known as Bungalow No. 1 or "Deccan Lodge," containing by admeasurement 3561/4 square yards or thereabouts.

The accommodation in the house consists of a drawing room, a dining room, and four bed rooms, besides the necessary number of bath room, cook rooms, servants quarters, stables, coach-house, etc. There is also a partly good sized room which was used by former tenants as an office, and it is at present utilized as a dormitory for the children by Miss Bernard.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES CHUDDERS.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co and on account and risk of Khimjee Naronjee the following :—

G-12—7 bales each 3 0 pieces 40 in 5 yds chudder No. 260.
97-113—1-13 30 bales each 300 pieces 40 in 5 yds chudder No. 260.
32-45—14 bales each 270 pi-ces 42 in. 5 yds chudder No. 250.
6 6-8—23 bales each 202 pieces 42 in 5 yds chudder No. 250.
2 8—7 bales each 200 pieces 45 in. 5 yds chudder No. 2370.
5 10—3 bales each 240 pieces 48 in. 5 yds chudder No. 281.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "ALBION HOUSE," ON THE BUND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, bungalow, outhouses, &c. standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Bund Road, known as one of the "Char Bungalows" or "Albion House," containing by admeasurement 2¼ acres or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Nay or Road and field, on the west by a field, on the south by Eaton House, and on the north by S. M. Railway line.

The bungalow contains drawing and dining-room, 2 large and 3 small bedrooms, a detached building in the compound for office, outhouses, stable, &c., and yields at present a monthly rental of Rs. 140, exclusive of Municipal and Wates Taxes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR NEAR CAVASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Moreshwar Narayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th day of September, 1894, the following property :—

All that piece or Parcel of land, situate on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road, in the registration sub district of Bombay, forming part of the hereditaments and premises comprised in an indenture bearing date the 13th day of September, 1889, and made between the said Moreshwar Narayen of the one part and Jairam Naranji and others of the other part, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17 and 631, new Nos. A 77 and 2912, old survey Nos. 459, 462, 498, new survey No. 7321, and containing by admeasurement 1,032 square yards or thereabouts, together with several buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1250, 1251, 1252 and 1253, and street Nos. 10 to 14, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 23, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Bhuleshwar Road, on or to wards the west by the property of Shri Krishna Narayen, partly by the property of Dhanaath Gangadas, and partly by the property of Luxmon Krishnaji on or towards the north by the property of Jamnadas Ramji, and on or to wards the south partly by the feasting part of Lohanas and partly by the property of Ramdas Gungadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES.

THE Fourth of a series of SIX LECTURES being the PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the UNIVERSITY on MONDAY, the 13th instant, (TO-DAY) commencing at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT :—The Rise, Growth and Progress of the Archæological and Epigraphic Surveys, &c.

LECTURER :—RATILAM DURGARAM DAVE, B.A.

The LECTURE is OPEN to the PUBLIC.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
COMFORTABLE AND CENTRAL.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 30.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 3 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Waler Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE;

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS Nos. 85 TO 105, AND 110 AT FIRST MARINE STREET, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th September, 1897, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said buildings in separate lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell, at their Rooms on account of the underwriters the following packages of tea—

37 packages Orange Pekoe tea.
30 packages Black tea.
1 chest Pekoe tea.
1 chest powder tea.
2 chests Foochow tea.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW NAGPADA TANK ROAD, HOOZARIA STREET.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Rahimanbai, wife of Hajee Tooralli, and Ismail bin Hajee Fuzoodin, and by order of the mortgagee, Thacker Kessowjee Devcurun, the following landed property :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, at Hoozaria Street, containing by admeasurement about 145 and eight-ninths square yards, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 210, Street Nos. 153, 155, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1305, 66, new No. 8430, old Survey No. 2410, new Survey No. 3886, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Hoozaria Street, on the north by the property of Bai Hoolamibibee, and on the south by the property of Abdool Latib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 111⅛ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. higher at 117¼. The market rate of discount on short Indian Bills was 1-8d. per cent. lower, at 2 per cent., making it the same as the Bank rate ; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was unaltered, at 2⅝ per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8d., say to 25 1-8d. per oz., and in New York, the metal was one cent dearer, at 54 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·85¼ dollars. 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered at £63 3-8. Braziers Copper was quoted 10s. higher, at £57·10 per ton. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day, Consols in London have declined 1-16th per cent., to 111 9-16 ; the price of Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged ; as also has been that of Rupee Securities. About £125,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. A further advance of 3-8d. has been established in the price of Bar Silver in London at 25¼d. per oz. ; and in New York, the value of the metal has further increased by one cent, say to 55 cents per oz., with Exchange on London unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consist of £1 0,000 in Silver to Bombay, £50,000 to Calcutta, £27,000 to Hongkong, and £30,000 to Shanghai ; and of Gold, £290,000 to this port and £60,000 to Calcutta.

The price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was unchanged yesterday, at 4 1-8d. per lb. ; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions excepting the most distant, for which the price was unchanged. Eastindian Cotton also showed no change beyond an advance of 1-32d. in the price of F. S. F. Tinevelly, at 4d. per lb. The market closed steady ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet ; Sales 10,000 bales, including 900 Surats ; Imports *nil*. The Manchester market was steady. This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet ; both Spot and Arrival prices being all unchanged. The sales have been 7,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians; Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained steady.

The American Agricultural Bureau Report to hand yesterday in a Washington telegram through Reuter, states that the average condition of the Cotton crop on 11 dates is 78 5-8 per cent. The condition on the 10th August was 86·9 per cent.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 1-2 cents per lb. ; but Futures were 6 points higher for December, and 7 points up for March, at 6·86 and 6·97, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales.

To-day the value of spot Cotton in New York has declined 1-16 cent., to 7 7-16 cents per lb. ; and Futures are 10 points down in both positions at 6·76 for December, and 6·87 for March. The Receipts at the Ports are 24,000 bales.

The Washington Bureau Report to hand this morning has not had much effect on our local Cotton market ; but spectators are more willing buyers of the new crop. "Fine" Bengals, for January delivery, have been done at Rs. 165, and "Fully Good," at Rs. 155 per candy, there being more buyers at these rates. Broach is quoted at Rs. 195/6. In ready stuff hardly any business has transpired, the Mills merely picking up cheap lots which may be offered.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged in value and neglected by exporters, with arrivals upon a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Wheat	7,615 cwts.
Linseed	3,701 "
Rapeseed	1,888 "
Castorseed	1,566 "
Rice	4,516 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per ton ; but we have no fresh business to report this evening.

EXCHANGE opened steady, at 1s. 3 29-32d. Demand and Telegraphic, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 4⅛d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Business has been upon a very small scale, there being still no Merchants' bills to speak of offering, while the "bona fide" demand for Bank Paper has been very limited. A Bank sold Wire Transfer at 1s. 3 15-16d ; but, at the close that rate could not be procured. The market left off steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs "	170	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled 1-16d. per cent. lower to-day both for cash and the September account, 95 9-16 having been quoted all day, in both positions, the market closing steady at this rate.

SHARES are quiet, with a strong tendency in price to decline.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	17⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	25 1-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	59,000 bales.
" Surats	1,200 "
" Imports of cotton	6,000 "
" Surats	*Nil*
" Stock of cotton	438,000 "
" Surats	20,000 "

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 11.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi (extra) arrived here this morning from Bombay.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay arrived this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR LONDON.

India s—4 bales woollen carpets, M Mackenzie and Co ; 43 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co L t ; 10 hogsheads chutney, D P Batha and Co ; 200 cwt buffalo horns, Buxibhoy and Sewjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Leander s—600 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Emir s—2,500 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thames s—14 cwt peacock feathers, 100 bales twist, Curseljee Bomanjee and Co ; 125 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 150 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week. Recruits should make a point of being present :—

Fort Head-quarters.—Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.—Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 9th instant, and posted to No. 3 Sub-division, No. 1 Company :—No. 568 Gunner C. T. Procter.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Cinderella Dance.—The third Cinderella will be held at the Club on Saturday next, the 18th instant. Particulars can be seen on the Club Notice Board.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 14th August 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	33,335	31,900	1 405	...	26,398	...
Parcels, &c.	63,776	40,957	22,819	...	1,66,385	...
Goods						
Other earnings	2,789	2,756	33	...	...	488
Total for week	99,870	75,623	24,247	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	7,01,528	5,12 233	..	...	1,92 295	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THORBURN—September 11, at 49, Middle Colaba, Bombay, Thomas Thorburn, Harbour Master, Bombay Port Trust, aged 55 years and 5 months.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LIGHTFOOT—August 18, at Firlight House, Hampton-hill the wife of Jabez Lightfoot, of Lahore, India, of a son.

MONTANARO—August 19, at Agra House, Rothsay-place, Bedford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Montanaro, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MORRIS—August 14, at Bodmin, Cornwall, the wife of Major Henry Gage Morris 1st Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lucknow, India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DEMORGAN—YARDLEY—August 21, at St. Mary's parish church, Slough, John Campbell De Morgan, son of the late Campbell DeMorgan, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., to Evelyn Mary, daughter of the late Sir William Yardley, of Hallow Park, Tonbridge, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay.

HAYNES—ELLIS—August 18, at St. Paul's, Addlestone, Robert Leycester Haynes, R.A., eldest son of the Rev. Robert Everet Haynes, of Great Glen, Leicestershire, and Rector of Holdgate, Shropshire, to Minnie Kathleen, youngest surviving daughter of the late Major Wilmot Burrowes Edward Ellis, R.A., and Lucy Catherine Ellis, daughter of the late Thomas Oxley, Chief of the Bengal Medical Staff.

PITTAR—AUSTIN—August 21, at All Saints' Church, Dresden, Charles William Erskine Pittar, Indian Civil Service, second son of the late Charles Frederick Pittar, of Calcutta, to Mabel Frances, elder daughter of Ware Austin, Indian Civil Service (retired).

DEATHS.

BURNETT—August 19, at Ramsgate, Mary Burnett, widow of Major General Burnett, Bengal Artillery, and the daughter of the late Major-General John Grant, Bombay Artillery.

HOLROYD—August 18, at Spring Grove Isleworth, General George Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps, formerly Commanding 6th B. N. I.

OLLIVANT—August 21, at Candia, Crete, William Spencer, Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders, son of Colonel Ollivant, late Indian Staff Corps.

WATSON—August 21, at Bath, Cecil Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Watson, H.E.I.C.S., aged 84.

WHITE—August 22, at Fulwood, Preston, Frances Ellen, second daughter of the late Francis Sollon White, Captain H.E.I.C.S., and formerly for twenty years Mother Superior of St. Peter's House of Mercy, Horbury, Yorks, aged 76.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1897.

THE *Times* is characteristically shocked by the news—which it is the first to publish—that the Bank of England has "consented" to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver, that is to say twenty per cent. of the stock in coin and bullion held against notes in circulation will in future be silver. The proposal that the Bank should have an appreciable portion of its reserve in silver is by no means novel. Mr. J. G. Goschen some years since went so far as to suggest that even one-third of the reserve might be silver. The idea found little favour, but from time to time it has been revived in one form or another when Foreign nations favouring bimetallism complained that nothing could be done in the direction of a bimetallic millennium so long as Great Britain obstinately refuses to modify her gold policy. It is not unreasonable to infer that the mission which President M'Kinley has sent round to sound the different States with a view to an international understanding for the rehabilitation of silver, has something to do with the action attributed to the Bank of England. The refusal of the Bank authorities to confirm, deny, or explain the statement of the *Times* must be taken as a tacit admission that the announcement is substantially correct. But it may possibly be premature. It must be remembered that when overtures were made by the United States Government some months ago, the Home Government in a very liberal spirit declared that if the re-opening of the Indian Mints were found to be the indispensable condition of a satisfactory international monetary understanding, the proposal to re-open them would receive the most careful consideration. The *Times* took the alarm, and counselled the Government of India to persevere with the policy which they deliberately adopted in 1893, and which is now after many delays and disappointments within measurable distance of being crowned with complete success. Mr. A. J. Balfour, who is anathematised in Printing House Square for his economic heresy, has stigmatised the enhanced rupee as mere token money, a sort of metal assignat. He is astonished that any Government in its senses ever ventured to make the experiment which the *Times* has consistently approved and strongly supports. That Mr. Balfour counts for something in the new departure to which the Bank of England has apparently given its consent, there can be little doubt. A short time before the last General Election, which was to return to power the Party of which he is one of the leaders and ornaments, on the top of a tidal wave of popular enthusiasm, Mr. Balfour went down into the City, and preached bimetallic treason in the very citadel of the gold monopolists. It was natural that he should do so, for he represents a Manchester constituency, and the whole manufacturing North is as strongly in favour of bimetallism as Lombard Street is of gold. The *Times* strangely suggests that the innovation of adding silver to the metallic reserve of the Bank of England is a scheme to put a stop to the movement for bimetallism among the supporters of the Government. This suggestion is an involuntary admission of the strength of the movement in favour of bimetallism in the Conservative party. The agricultural and the manufacturing interests are convinced, rightly or wrongly, that bimetallism alone can enable them to compete successfully with the silver-using countries. The *Times* is more likely to be right when it assumes that there must be weighty reasons of State to account for this small concession to the bimetallists. To call it a harmful revolutionary measure is to use the language of exaggeration, unless, indeed, there be reason to believe that the introduction of silver into the Bank reserve is but the first move in the direction of bimetallic revolution. Such a prospect might indeed be held to excuse the language of panic.

ON Tuesday, the 7th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar made an application in the High Court before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, to have the case against the editor of "Modh Vritta," then pending in the Sattara Sessions Court, transferred to the Bombay Sessions or some other court. An application had been made to Mr. Aston, the Judge of the Sattara Sessions, to adjourn the case in order that an application might be made to the High Court, under Section 526 Criminal Procedure Code, to transfer the case to Bombay. The Judge stated that he would proceed with the evidence for the prosecution under the provision of the section in question, but would reserve the cross-examination, and the case would be adjourned without calling on the accused for his defence. The ground mentioned in the application at Satara was the convenience of witnesses, many of whom had been summoned to give evidence in the "Vaibhav" case to be tried in Bombay. The petition of the defendant, K. W. Lele, based the application on eight several grounds. Five of these impugned the judicial impartiality of the Sessions Judge in the recent "Pratoda" trial, alleging that he had declined in open court to accede to the special request of the counsel for the defence to select English-knowing assessors, that he had said to the two assessors who disagreed with him that "they did not assist him," that he had disclosed in his judgment in that case "the view he takes of seditious writings generally," that the mode in which the *Pratoda* trial was conducted made the petitioner apprehensive that it would be difficult to get full answers from witnesses in cross-examination, that the Sessions Judge having disclosed his animus against the Brahmins, the petitioner, being a Brahmin, feared there would not be a fair trial. The petition being part of the proceedings in the case, appears in the published reports of the application to the High Court. But Mr. Chandavarkar judiciously abandoned them, and based his application on one ground only, namely, that the transfer would be to the benefit both of the prosecution and the defence, so far as legal help is concerned. As it turned out the arguments had reference almost exclusively to the convenience or otherwise of bringing witnesses from Poona to Bombay, instead of to Sattara. It was doubtless in reference to the arguments of the convenience of witnesses that Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, made the statement, "allegations for the applicant have hardly been answered by the Government Pleader."

But, as we have said, five of the allegations of the petitioner—and for the general public, by far the most serious and important—were directed against the Judge of the Sattara Sessions Court, whose conduct of the *Pratoda* case was represented in an injurious, not to say an odious, light. It certainly seems a strange oversight to have permitted such allegations to stand as part of a petition, the prayer of which was granted on a totally different ground. The documents which our Sattara correspondent sends us show that the record of the *Pratoda* trial, which was impugned in the petition, and apparently—though only apparently—with the acquiescence of the Court of Appeal, was not before the High Court in any shape or form. No notice of appeal in that case had been served. The fact that an appeal will be made in the ordinary course makes the reference to the case in a petition, the object of which could be—and has been—obtained on a different ground, the more irregular and reprehensible. Another irregularity which shows the purpose and the animus with which the charges and inuendos embodied in the petition, only to be abandoned when counsel made his application in the Court of Appeal, was the omission to comply with the provision of Section 526, C. P. C., that when an application for transfer of a criminal case is made, the Public Prosecutor shall be furnished with a copy of the grounds upon which it is made. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Bhadgamkar, states that a copy of a petition was given to him, but it was materially different from that published in the newspaper reports of the hearing in the High Court. The pleaders for the defence informed the Public Prosecutor that the grounds as published in the newspapers were put in the High Court. The strange omission to give the proper authority a copy of the grounds for the transfer was aggravated by the furnishing of a document materially different from the one presented in the High Court.

The unwarrantable aspersions on the impartiality of the Sessions Judge appear to have escaped reproof, doubtless because all the imputations were judiciously dropped when the application for the transfer was made. The Assertion that the Sessions Judge declined in the *Pratoda* trial "in open court to accede to the special request of the defendant's counsel to select English-knowing assessors" is an ingenious misrepresentation of what occurred. The assessors, a Mahomedan and a Hindu, were chosen in accordance with the usual practice, and were taking their seats, when Mr. Colah, a Parsee barrister from Bombay, requested the Judge to set them aside and appoint others, as he himself did not know Marathi. There was no reason for putting a slight upon the Assessors already appointed simply because Mr. Colah would have preferred others. It was not the fact that the Sessions Judge said to the Assessors, who would not assign any reason for their opinion that the accused was not guilty, "that they did not assist him." He expressed no opinion on the point one way or the other until the judgment was delivered the next day. The disingenuous attempt to discredit and defame the judge who tried the *Pratoda* case while applying to the High Court to transfer another case under the same section of the Penal Code on the ground of convenience to witnesses shows a curious solidarity amongst Brahmins. This element of the proceeding is unconsciously betrayed in the naive allegation standing No. 6 in the list : "The Sessions Judge having disclosed his animus against the Brahmins, and the petitioner being a Brahmin, he fears that there would not be a fair trial." It happened that in his judgment the Sessions Judge declined to treat the incriminated publication as an obscure print of no importance, on the ground that the evidence showed that a Brahmin police officer had testified that the journal was sent to him unsolicited, that of 180 subscribers at out stations 40 were village officers and 25 other servants of Government, that it circulated in Baroda, Nagpur, and Benares, while in Islampur, where it was published, of the 143 clerks under the District Judge—who was till recently a Brahmin—106 are Brahmins of the Sattara District, the eight Subordinate Judges are all Brahmins, and all the rest except three are also Brahmins. These statistics are suggestive, and the publicity given to them by the Judge has prompted the rejoinder that he is actuated by animus against Brahmins. To our mind the figures rather go to prove that the Bombay Government has an extraordinary penchant for Brahmins, and has given them in the Southern Mahratta Country, at all events, a practical monopoly of the subordinate administration. Whether such a monopoly is fair to other sections of the community, or conducive to the public weal, is by no means obvious.

MR. W. E. NEALE, Commissioner of Meerut division, has just created a sensation in the North-West Provinces by an act which did more credit to his heart than to his head. In November last he issued

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SILVER AND THE BANK RESERVE.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The *Times* publishes an article, from what it describes as a trustworthy correspondent, stating that the Bank of England has consented to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver, the word reserve meaning the stock of coin and bullion held against notes.

The *Times* assumes that there must be some weighty reason of State to account for what on the face of it appears to be such a harmful and revolutionary measure. It suggests that the scheme may possibly be intended to put a stop to the movement towards bimetallism amongst the supporters of the Government.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE.

MIDNIGHT.

The Bank of England refuses to confirm, deny, or explain the "Times'" statement regarding the fifth of the Bank of England reserve being held in silver.

WRECK OF A HOMEWARD BOUND STEAMER.

The steamer Polyphemas, homeward bound from Colombo to London, has been wrecked on Jeb-el-Tir, in the Red Sea.

All the crew except 27 were lost.

Assistance has been sent from Perim.

THE ORIENTALISTS CONGRESS.

The Congress of Orientalists has appointed an International Committee to organise an India Exploration Fund similar to the Egyptian Fund.

THE CRETAN BLOCKADE.

The idea of raising the Cretan blockade has been abandoned owing to opposition on the part of Germany.

SEPT. 12.

Russia, as well as Germany, opposes the raising of the Cretan blockade.

ANOTHER HITCH IN THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Great Britain and Germany are unable to agree regarding the Greek indemnity. The former demands the evacuation of Thessaly one month after the Greek Chamber has passed the Bill, recognising the foreign control of the revenue assigned, whilst Germany requires that a specific date be fixed for the payment of the first instalment.

THE KING OF SIAM IN PARIS.

The King of Siam has arrived in Paris.

President Faure and the Ministers met his Majesty at the station, cordially greeted him, and accompanied him to the hotel.

DISASTROUS DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

A disastrous explosion has taken place in a dynamite Magazine at one of the deep level mines at Johannesburg.

Great havoc was caused, and five Whites and twenty-five Kaffirs were killed.

COFFEE PLANTING IN AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Government are encouraging coffee planting.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN LANCASHIRE.

Two of the largest firms at Preston are working short time, and five thousand looms are affected.

The outlook is considered gloomy.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS.

The Cuban insurgents have captured an important fortified town from the Spaniards.

This has caused excitement in Spain and the United States.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Northampton.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant Knipton, I.M.S., Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

THE BEZWADA-MADRAS RAILWAY.

ESTIMATES FOR THE ROYAPURAM-ENNORE SECTION.

Estimates, roughly amounting to six lakhs of Rupees, have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the construction of the Royapuram-Ennore section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

Mr. O'Conor's report on the output of Indian Cotton Mills in 1896-97 is now published. It shows that the Bombay Mills produced 71 per cent. of the total yarn manufactured in India; Bengal yielding ten per cent., Madras seven per cent., the North-West Provinces five per cent., and the Central Provinces four per cent.

Despite the great injury done to the industry in Bombay by plague in the latter months of last year, the total of the output of twelve months was only eight per cent. below that of 1895.

The noticeable feature is the increase which took place in the spinning of yarn above 20's, and which last year reached thirteen per cent. of the whole production. Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab Mills hardly spun any yarns above 20's, but in Bombay these counts amounted to fifteen per cent. of the whole; in the Central Provinces to sixteen per cent., and in Berar to nearly nineteen per cent.

Of weaving the Bombay Mills did eighty-one per cent. of the whole total for India, Madras and the Central Provinces doing about six per cent. each, and Bengal *nil*.

Unbleached goods represented ninety per cent. of the whole production.

POONA DISTRICT COMMAND.

POONA, SEPT. 12.

Colonel Welsh, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, who was commanding the Poona District in place of General Duncan, and proceeded on leave to Simla, has been ordered to join his regiment, going on field service.

Colonel Whitby is nominated to command the Poona District as the next senior officer in the district.

Major Triscott will officate in the duty of Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, vice Major O'Sullivan, proceeded on field service.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

GENERAL MEIKLEJOHN'S MOVEMENTS.

SURRENDER OF THE KHAN OF NAWAGAI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PANJKORA, SEPT. 11.

General Meiklejohn, with the 45th Sikhs and two Squadrons of the Guides Cavalry, marched from Khar on the 10th instant to Uch, and this morning came on to Panjkora, where No. 10 Field Battery R.A. and the 31st P.I. had been left. The remainder of the 1st and 2nd Brigades having gone on, the former being with the Divisional Headquarters at Ghosan, the latter at Chakratta. At Serai are half a Battalion of the 31st Punjab Infantry and the wagons of No. 10 Field Battery, the whole under the Command of Captain Ford, R.A.

The Khan of Nawagai has come in, and the Utman Khels are said to be bringing in arms, and are generally supposed to be intending free submission.

The health of the troops is good, though the heat is greater here than in the Swat Valley.

ALARM AT FORT JAMRUD.

LARGE GATHERING AT KHAN SINGHUR.

SPLENDID MARCH BY THE PUNJAB INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

No further disturbance has occurred on the frontier, but large gatherings of both Orakzais and Afridis are again reported.

It is alleged that an attack was meditated last night both on Jamrud and Bara forts by Afridi Lashkars. Nothing, however, happened.

Telegrams from Hangu report a large tribal gathering with twenty-nine standards at Khan Singhur, in the Khanki Valley, but the surprise Column has returned without coming in contact with anyone.

The 2nd and the 30th Punjab Infantry have done a magnificent march into Hangu, covering thirty-eight miles in less than twenty-six hours, some of the men doing over forty miles.

The Maxim detachment has arrived at Doabs, while four mountain guns from the flying column have reached the Thalich route for Hangu.

Attempts have been made in the last few days by local budmashes to loot two chowkis in the Kohat District. The matter, however, is not believed to represent more than the tendency amongst bad characters in the neighbourhood of the frontier to profit by the unrest across the border.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT SHAUHUKHEL.

THE ENEMY BEATEN OFF WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LATER.

News having been received that the tribal gathering in the Khanki Valley was pouring down towards Shauhukhel, General Yeatman-Biggs yesterday moved along the Samana Range to endeavour to intercept them. The enemy, however, doubled back last night and resolutely attacked General Yeatman-Biggs' rear guard.

Stiff fighting ensued, but the tribesmen were ultimately beaten off with a heavy loss.

Our casualties were: Six sepoys, of the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and 2nd Punjab Infantry, killed, and six or seven sepoys, wounded; also Captain Robinson, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, slightly wounded.

The enemy were in great force, their numbers being estimated at no less than eleven thousand, with 245 standards. They consisted of Orakzais and Afridis, and Sayed Akbar himself is believed to have been amongst them.

General Yeatman-Biggs' force is now holding Lakka, and another attack is probable. There is a gathering of some three thousand Daulatzais at the back of the Ublan Pass, but no other disturbance has occurred along the frontier.

THE ATTACK ON FORT CAVAGNARI.

GALLANTRY OF THE SIKHS.

GENERAL ELLES AT SHABKADR.

MULLAH SYED AKBAR.

LAHORE, SEPT 11.

Details of the attack on Fort Cavagnari have been telegraphed from there to-day.

The attack of the enemy lasted for three days.

They crawled up under cover within a hundred and fifty yards of the outer works of the fort and commenced a heavy fire.

It has been ascertained that the losses of the enemy in the attack on Fort Cavagnari were very heavy, but the exact numbers are not known.

The enemy set fire to some out-buildings, and then set fire to the thorn hedge which had been put up as an obstacle to a rush. Six men of the detachment immediately volunteered to put the fire out and ran out under a heavy fire in broad daylight and extinguished the flames. It was then discovered that the fire was burning in another place, when the same men gallantly went out again and put the fire out.

During this performance, four men of the 36th Sikhs were wounded, and Lieutenant Pratt got a bullet through his hat. The bullet passed also through a sepoy's puggree.

The enemy approached in great numbers, yelling and shouting. The attack was unsuccessful at every point. The enemy, although they had eight standards and numbered many thousands, failed to come to close quarters with our men.

Major-General Yeatman-Biggs has arrived at Fort Lockhart with two Companies of the Royal Irish, 1-2nd Gurkhas 2nd Punjab Infantry, the 1-3rd Gurkhas, and half of No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners. He brought with him one month's supplies for the Samana post.

It is reported that the enemy intend gathering again, and will renew the attack on the Samana posts on Friday. The mullahs have gone to try and induce the Afridis to join the Orakzais in their attack on us.

No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners are now engaged with the detachment 36th Sikhs in strengthening the defences at Fort Cavagnari.

Lieutenant Blair and all the wounded at Fort Cavagnari are doing well.

The Orakzais, who attacked Fort Cavagnari, were Alisherzais, the Mamuzais, and Alikhels, and they were joined at night by a considerable force of Alikhels and Rabbiakhels.

Information has been received in Peshawar this morning to the effect that General Elles has been told to stand fast at Shabkadar until further orders. General Elles went out to Shabkadr yesterday with his staff. This seems incomprehensible. Reliable information has been received that an Afridi Lashkar with 14 standards has arrived at Khangalboor in the Khangi Valley, below Gulistan, and has joined the Orakzai Lashkar, which latter, however has not yet returned from getting supplies.

It is said that the Afridis and Orakzais intend making a joint attack on Samana, but it is possible that they may make forward to Hangu. The famous Mullah, Syed Akbar, who stirred up the troubles, is with the Afridis in Khanki Valley.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 12.

The departure of the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent is delayed till to-morrow afternoon, when twelve officers from here and five more from Wadi and Bhusawal accompany the regiment to Umballa.

Two Companies of the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, with three British officers, arrive here to-morrow from Raichore to relieve the 2nd Infantry on Tuesday.

The 20th Madras Infantry from Vizagapatam passes through Secunderabad en route to Meerut. The Regiment last saw action at Burmah from when they came to Secundrabad in October 1892, and went on to Vizagapatam a year ago.

THE UBLAN PASS.

The Ublan Pass, some six miles north-west of Kohat, lies on the boundary line separating the Bizoti section of the Orakzai from British territory. It is obviously a matter of very considerable importance, looked at from every point of view, that no disturbance should be allowed to ferment unchecked in the neighbourhood of a pass which overlooks the high-road of our communications to Kurram and is within so short a distance of a comparatively small cantonment like Kohat.

Before narrating in detail the events which occurred during the capture of this hitherto impregnable position by the small force under General Yeatman-Biggs, C. B., on the 27th August, it may be interesting to glance briefly at previous operations directed against the Bizotis.

In March, 1868, various offences against life and property committed by this section of the Daulatzai clan culminated in the occupation by them of the Ublan Kotal, threatening to attack the towers and village at the foot of the pass. Accordingly on the morning of the 11th March a small force moved out from Kohat consisting of two guns of a light field battery and some 500 men of the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry. The position was attacked and the enemy gradually driven back into a strong breast work situated on the summit of a perpendicular crag on the right of the pass. Three attempts were made to storm this position, all of which failed, and the troops retired at sunset, having suffered the heavy loss of 11 killed and 44 wounded, including 1 officer killed and 2 wounded.

Again the following year the pass was crossed secretly at night by a force sent out from Kohat. This movement being totally unexpected no resistance was encountered, and the force moved down to the village of Gora on the other side. Having destroyed this village the troops returned at once over the pass, closely followed by the enemy, who had by now taken the alarm and were up in arms. The losses on this occasion were 3 killed and 33 wounded, most of the casualties occurring on the way down from the summit of the pass, where the troops were exposed at every turn of the path to a galling fire from above.

This short resume of operations in the neighbourhood of the Ublan will show that the position must be one of great natural strength, justifying the Bizotis to a certain extent in their boast that when properly defended it was impregnable. Let us now turn to more recent events.

On the 25th August news was brought in from Mahomedzai, the fort which is situated near the foot of the pass, that some sniping had been going on at night and that the enemy had occupied the sungars which had been the scene of the defeat of our troops 29 years ago. The same day Major Bewicke Copley, Intelligence Officer, and Captain Wake, Orderly Officers to General Yeatman-Biggs rode out from Kohat and reconnoitred the ground. The next night the levy post was rushed by some Bizotis and Utman Khels, one man was killed, one havildar and one man wounded, and the remaining levies fled for refuge to to Mahomedzai. At dusk on the 26th Mahomedzai was reinforced by one company of the 2nd P. I, under Captain Cooper.

At 4 a.m. on the 27th a force consisting of 1 Squadron 3rd P. C., 6 Guns No. 9 Field Battery, 2 Companies Royal Scots Fusiliers, and the 2nd P. I. moved out from Kohat to attack the pass:—General Yeatman-Biggs arrived on the scene at daybreak and the guns took up a position near a tank on the plain at the foot of the pass, and opened fire at 2,200 yards. After some very pretty shooting Major Wedderburn succeeded in almost completely silencing the enemy's frontal fire and also that on the crags to our left, but the latter afterwards broke out again during the advance. Dispositions were then made for the attack, the 2nd P. I. leading and the R.S.F. in reserve, with the Squadron of the guns. The main attack advanced up the centre of the pass and when about half way up there found themselves exposed to a galling and very accurate fire, coming chiefly from the left flank, where there were a number of sharp shooters concealed amongst some steep crags overlooking the pass. These crags were a thorn in the side during the whole process of the engagement—they are perpendicular and quite inaccessible, and it is impossible either to scale or to outflank them. Here a number of the enemy remained concealed, keeping up a galling fire, and although volleys were continually fired at them it was found impossible to dislodge them. About 8 a.m. the kotal was gained—Lieutenant Elmsmie, Adjutant of the 2nd P. I., who had led his company most gallantly from first to last being the first to arrive at the summit. The enemy did not wait to try conclusions at close quarters but were seen rapidly retreating in a fairly compact body down the other side of the pass, where they crossed the Bara river and entered the village beyond. Volleys were fired after them, both from the main attack and also from the men of the 2nd P. I. on the right.

Meanwhile the right attack had been having some sharp work: after fighting their way from ridge to ridge they gained the crest and swept the enemy before them, the two companies being well led by Lieutenant Eales and Subadar Bhuta Ram respectively. The troops had to fight their way up a rocky and almost precipitous hill with little or no available cover, under a burning sun, and exposed to a heavy fire. The heat indeed was terrific, and the European troops suffered a good deal, one man dying of heat apoplexy. No water was procurable, and the ground was too bad to allow of pakol mules being brought up.

The casualties during the advance were 1 Sepoy, 2nd P. I., killed, and Subadar Akhbar Khan, 2nd P. I., and 2 Sepoys wounded.

The retirement was begun about 10-30 a. m. and was carried out in "echelon," the main body moving off first down the centre of the pass, followed in turn by the R. S. F. and the two companies of the 2nd P. I. who had orizinall advanced on the right. The enemy promptly followed up and it was now that most of the casualties occurred. During all this time the snipers concealed among the crags on the left had kept moving down and harassing our rear-guard. About half way down Captain Baird Smith and Lieutenant L. A. North, both of the R. S. F., were severely wounded, the former in the ankle and the latter in the stomach, the bullet by a fortunate chance running round under the ribs and coming out without having penetrated very deeply. Surgeons-Captain Bayts and Bamfield, A. M. S., rendered prompt and efficient aid to the wounded; the former with the aid of a sepoy carrying a wounded some distance down the hill under a heavy fire when the ground was too bad for doolies to be used. The retirement was well and steadily carried out, but the troops are reaching the foot of the pass were almost completely exhausted, 16 men of the R. S. F. having been knocked over by the sun. However tongas had been sent out from Kohat for these and the wounded, and after a short rest the remainder marched back to cantonments going well and strong, and arriving cheering and singing. The total casualties were 1 Private, Royal Scots Fusiliers and 1 Sepoy, 2nd P. I., killed, 2 Officers, R. S. F. 2 W. O., 2nd P. I., and 8 Sepoys wounded, of whom two have since died. It is said that several of the enemy were dressed in khaki and appeared to be old sepoys both from the steadiness and accuracy of their fire and from the manner in which they at once distinguished in officers. They were armed chiefly with sniders, this engagement the Ublan Pass has been quiet, no pipe sni or other sign of hostility having been observed.—"Pioneer."

THE MOHMAND FORCE.

The various regiments composing the two brigades, which are to form the force to march against the Mohmands under General Elles, received orders to concentrate at Shabkadar on the 9th instant, and it is expected that they will be on the move in the course of another two or three days. Some fear is felt that the Mohmands and their friends may think discretion the better part of valour, and make no resistance but these fears cannot but be groundless. If the Haddah Mullah ever meant anything at all, he has his chance now if ever he had, and he is not likely to find much difficulty in getting together a large following. The Mohmands and the other tribes near them may have desired to think twice before joining in a second attack on us, but they will be ready enough to fight now that their own country is threatened by our advance, and there seems very little chance of their allowing us to march into their territories without resistance. Indeed the wily Mullah knows well enough that he is bound in honour to do all he can to assist in the defence of the lands and homes of those who have followed, and fought for him. If he were to fail them now in their hour of need, he will have to give up all hope of having any influence over them in the future. The extent of the resistance of course is another question altogether, but that it will be a determined one seems almost a certainty, the capture of death of the Mullah would be a great thing. For years this man has been a thorn in our flesh, and, in fact, if reports be true, his capture should mean his speedy death. Both the Ghazi outrages that took place in 1895 and 1896 are laid at his door, and it is said that the two assassins themselves on each occasion stated that they had been sent down by the Mullahos Haddah for the express purpose of murder. If this be true, and there is no reason to doubt it, hanging is far too good a death for him. It will be a lively day for the Mohmands if ever the 20th Punjab Infantry get "into them" properly. In the affair at Shabkadar on the 9th August one of the 20th Punjab Infantry, and Afridi, was killed, and when his body was recovered it was found that it had been mutilated and burnt. The whole regiment is enraged at this, more especially the Afridi Company, to which the unfortunate man belonged, and they are just longing for an opportunity of wiping out this score. It is to be hoped that the chance will be given them soon now.

Exact news regarding the intentions of the Afridis is hard to obtain, but a report has reached Peshawar that the leading maliks of the tribe recently represented to the mullah Saiad Akbar that further opposition to the British Government would be hopeless, as such large forces were being assembled at Peshawar and Kohat. The mullah and his followers combated this view, urging also that the Afridis had gone so far there could now be no withdrawal. This policy of desperation seems to have been reluctantly accepted by some of the maliks, who promised to gather their fighting men, or at least hold them in readiness. The tribe is thus split up, and we have yet to see whether the war party will prevail when our troops have dealt with the Mohmand party.

The Guides Cavalry have done such grand work during the operations about the Malakand and in the Swat Valley that they well deserve to have a fourth squadron added to them, thus raising them to the strength of our ordinary native cavalry regiments. Their three squadrons have been in the thick of the fighting whenever the cavalry got a chance of closing with the tribesmen; one officer has been killed and four have been wounded; the casualties among the rank-and-file have been pretty numerous: while the heavy loss of horses in action has shown that their charges were always driven home. It would be only a fitting reward for the gallantry shown by the Guides to give them another squadron, and we trust that this will be done. The proposal was made years ago, but was vetoed: now it could be entertained again on the ground that some special recognition of the services of the regiment during the past few weeks is called for.

The administration of the Shan States, during the year 1896-97 was on the whole extremely satisfactory. There were no disturbances and little crime; there was an excellent harvest, trade increased, and owing to the improvement of communication the Shan States as far east as Mong Nai were able for the first time to supply rice to Burma to the profit alike of Shans and Burmans. There was no trouble on the border, either with French, Siamese or Chinese. Throughout the Southern Shan States the tribute collections were made with commendable regularity, the budgets submitted by the Chiefs are improving, and efforts are being made with some success to check exactions by subordinate revenue officials. The public health was generally good, but it is reported that the Shans do not place much faith in European medicines and the attendance at dispensaries was small. The history of the Nothern Shan States was not quite so peaceful and satisfactory as that of the Southern States. Mr. Scott, Superintendent for most of the year, was employed throughout the open season in an expedition to the Chinse Frontier of Maug Lun and the Wa States. The expedition added considerably to our knowledge of the Wa country and the Chinese border, but the attitude of certain Wa tribes compelled him to assume the offensive on several occasions. Several villages were burnt and other losses inflicted on the Was, while Mr. Scott's party suffered some loss in killed and wounded. It is reported that the working of the forest leaves much to be desired, and despite orders to the contrary green teak continues to be felled in various districts. The proper supervision of the forests is a matter of much difficulty, but it is hoped some practicable suggestions may be made in the forthcoming special report by the Superintendent.

Some further details have reached the "Pioneer" regarding the representations made to the Amir by the British Agent at Kabul, and it will be well to give these, as it has been suggested our Agent presented a second letter from the Government of India asking for specific replies to specific questions. This was not the case at all, as the dates will prove. The Amir answered the first letter from the Government on August 18th and his reply arrived at Peshawar on the 22nd. On August 21st, the Amir sent for the British Agent stating he had heard that he wished to make a representation to him regarding the complicity of Afghan tribes in the Mohmand rising. The Agent on arrival at the Palace was requested by the Court officials to put his statement in writing. This he did, setting forth that the Lalpura Mohmands were sending food-supplies to the Hadda mullah, that Afghans from the Laghman and Ningrahar districts were joining the tribesmen and that the sepoys at Asmar, north of Jellalabad, were also intending to desert and join in the raids. The Amir himself wrote a reply while the Agent was waiting, and we already know the purport of his letter. The important points to notice are that his Highness sent for the Agent of his own initiative and dispensed with the usual State routine in promptly answering his representations.

It must be remembered that the Amir of Kabul has a difficult part to play, as outbreaks of fanaticism in Afghanistan itself have occurred in past years, and the mullahs have a certain hold upon the people at all times. Abdur Rahman has promised to do his best to keep his subjects from openly joining the tribesmen who are in arms, but he frankly admits some men may go secretly across the border, as the mullahs and their disciples are trying hard to get contingents together. The Amir sent a letter to the Hadda mullah which reached its destination safely some ten days ago. This contains peremptory directions to the mullah to cease hostilities and not to attempt to tamper with Afghan subjects. Its contents must have become known, and doubtless they have been largely responsible for the hesitation on the part of the Mohmands to gather again. The Afridis and the Orakzai also must by this time have heard of the letter, and they will mistrust the mullahs, who all along have asserted that help would come from Kabul.

No fresh developments have occurred on the frontier. General Yeatman-Biggs has placed an additional month's supplies in the posts on the Samana, which range has apparently been cleared of the enemy, as no opposition was shown to the march of the convoy. The Orakzai are reported to be dispirited; the Mishti clan are anxious to make complete submission, while the Daulatzai section, in the neighbourhood of Kohat, are also wavering. The Jowakis absolutely refused to listen to emissaries inciting them to rise; they have followed the lead of the Adam Khel Afridis, who are responsible for keeping the road open through the Kohat Pass.

Major-General Elles's Division should move from Shabkadr into the Mohmand country to-day at the latest. The Patiala Infantry with Captain Cox and Lieutenant Davidson will accompany the advance. The Nabha Infantry with Captain Crawford will remain in Peshawar. No gathering of Mohmands is visible at the mouth of the Gandao Valley, up which the division will move. Major-General Sir Bindon-Blood's division should reach Nawagai on Sunday, as it is now well on its way beyond the Panjkora. The movements of the Hadda mullah are not known, so it it impossible to judge whether this division will have any serious fighting at or before Nawagai. The Utman Khel, near the junction of the Panjkora and Swat rivers, are reported anxious to submit. Sir Bindon Blood will assume command of both divisions, with full political powers also, when the two forces combine at Lokai about the 16th instant.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TWO BRAHMINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

The case against the two Brahmins came up, yesterday, before Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate. The witnesses were examined at the farashkhana. Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, pleader, appeared for accused.

Mr. Vaz, City Police Inspector, who was first examined, said he has reason to believe that the accused would break the public peace, and were necessarily required to furnish security.

Two other witnesses were examined, and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 48 new cases and 40 deaths round about Poona yesterday; in Kirkee 14 cases and 17 deaths; in Ghornadi 19 cases and 16 deaths; in Sirur 3 cases and 3 deaths; and in Ghorpadi village 6 cases and one death.

There was one case among the 19th Bombay Infantry.

Seven patients were admitted in the hospital; four from the city. There are now 71 patients in the hospital.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 27.

THE TROUBLES ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

THE extention of the revolt among the frontier tribes, culminating in the series of unfortunate and alarming events that have occurred in the Khyber Pass, has, as may be supposed, created a great sensation, but the absence of anything approaching panic is still very marked, and the nation feels no misgivings as to what the ultimate outcome will be. At the same time truth compels me to say that the authorities in India, notwithstanding the natural desire not to embarrass them, are being subjected to a good deal of plain-speaking. It has been a painful surprise to find that after all our boastings of the impregnability of our North-Western Frontier, and the enormous sums spent on making it efficient, it should in a moment, so to speak, have been thrown into confusion by these paltry uprisings of Swatis and Afridis. People are astonished that the Government should not have received information long beforehand of what was going on. It is beyond belief that they should have received such information, and not have taken measures for the suppression of the disturbance before it came to a head. As the *Daily Chronicle* pertinently observes in answer to certain criticism that has been passed on the "inactivity" of our generals on the frontier, we are not dealing with a Primrose Hill country, and a good deal of ignorant impatient no doubt exists. But among persons who are neither ignorant in such matters nor unduly impatience there is some disappointment at the delay in putting down these risings. It is even felt in some quarters as to be nothing short of a scandal, that on a frontier supposed to have been fortified against Russia, three British outposts in the Khyber should have already been cut off, and that several others in the Kurram Valley and elsewhere should have been left for a fortnight in imminent danger without any steps, that are known as yet, being taken to secure their safety. It is hardly a sufficient answer to say that these frontier risings are nothing if the Amir is not behind them, and the belief of the Simla authorities in the sincerity of his latest disclaimers is fully shared here. Is it nothing to have British outposts cut off by a contemptible enemy or to have English women and beardless boys in danger of being hopelessly massacred at out of the way stations like Forts Lockhart and Parachinar? The *Times* does not join in the outcry against the want of energy apparently displayed at headquarters. It says, what is of course obvious, that the Khyber Pass must be reopened, but adds that the time and manner in which this task shall be performed must be left to those on the spot. The news that the bulk of the Ali Musjid garrison, whose fate was at first uncertain, have arrived at Jamrud, taken with the more satisfactory reports as to the condition of things on the Quetta side, has tended to reassure the public mind. The opponents of the Chitral annexation are, of course, pluming themselves on their superior foresight and sagacity, but all of them are not so indecent at to take advantage of the present serious state of affairs to blow their own trumpets. The immediate business is to give the Government of India every encouragement in restoring any loss of prestige we may have suffered by what has just happened. When we have punished the revolting tribes and brought them to their senses, it will be time enough to discuss questions of policy. There has been much discussion here and on the Continent, especially on the Continent, as to whether the Sultan has had a hand in stirring up the tribes against us. The order issued by the Government of India, prohibiting the entrance into India of two journals published in Constantinople, gave colour to a belief entertained very widely, but the "Daily News" assures us that there is no longer any grounds for suspecting the Yildiz Kiosk. It is of course all owing to Chitral. The real mover in that business, it says, "was Sir Henry Brackenbury, the Military Member of Council, an exceedingly able man, and the embodiment of the forward school. Lord Elgin gave way to expert authority, and perhaps most Viceroys would have done the same. But for the unfortunate change of Government the veto of the Secretary of State would have saved India a tedious and expensive war, from which no good object can result, while invaluable time and irreplaceable money will be wasted on it." The "perhaps" is rather significant, and implies that when Lord Elgin returns to this country he will have to undergo penance before he is admitted to resume his old position in the counsels of his party.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN M.P., ON THE SITUATION.

The fact that we are now in the Silly Season, when editors of newspapers are hard pressed to find matter for their columns, has been a grand opportunity for the numerous class of persons who are so fond of airing their generally impracticable ideas about India. I do not, of course, include in this category the honourable member for Cardiff, who has just been explaining at considerable length and with his accustomed lucidity to a newspaper interviewer his views on the situation. The one immediate lesson to be learned from the fighting that has already taken place is, he points out, the necessity, which has often been urged by the most competent military authorities upon the Indian Government, of considerably increasing the number of British officers with the native regiments. The provision of the funds required for the increase in the number of British officers in the native army will create a large new demand upon the Indian Treasury, and this leads him to dwell upon what, after all, is the main point with reference to this matter—that is, its very grave financial results. A truce will be patched up no doubt, but the blood feuds engendered by the conflicts of the tribes will keep the border in a state of unrest for many a year to come. The Indian Government will find itself compelled, not only to put down the insurrection now, but to maintain a larger force beyond its own frontier for the purpose of preventing any renewal of the strife. Mr. Maclean believes that British rule has conferred immense benefits upon India, but, on the other hand, he has, he says, seen "with grave anxiety" the growing tendency there has been of late years to spend Indian money unprofitably, and at a distance from the country where it is raised. It is literally true that at the present moment out of fifty millions of net revenue half comes to England to pay the home charges while probably another third is spent on the Army, which is mainly employed in guarding the frontier. Very little of the Indian revenue is spent, in fact, in India at all. There is a heavy deficit already in the Indian finances; it will become very much heavier before the year is out. He places no faith in the "ingenious financial statements which come to us from Simla." The Indian Government is only able to keep itself going at all by imposing new taxes, which have hampered trade in India and restricted the market there for English manufactured goods, and by borrowing money, and so increasing infinitely the financial debt of India. In his judgment the time has come for a re-consideration of our whole frontier policy, with special regard to the financial difficulties of the country. Of course, there is always the alternative that the Imperial Government will pay for those frontier wars itself, but Mr. Maclean says he has seen no indications that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, is likely to take that responsibility upon himself. Mr. Maclean considers that a great part of the difficulties now existing has been caused by the removal of the Indian Government to Simla during several months of the year, and that the excuse offered by Lord George Hamilton for the annual migration is "really preposterous." He has never believed that Abdur Rahman could be relied on upon in time of trouble, but does not think it is necessary to assume treachery or to accuse either the Amir or the Sultan of intrigues to overthrow the Indian Government. "I can," he says "understand, and have always supported, a forward policy which would have given us possession of Kandahar, with a line of railway connecting that place with India, and well protected at important military stations. That single line of advance, with an entrenched camp commanding Kandahar, would, in the judgment of many of the ablest political and military officers who have ever served the Crown in India, have made absolutely impossible any advance by Russia, even with the support of the Afghans and the border tribes, by any of the great main routes into India. It is inconceivable that any general would have ventured to push an army through the Khyber Pass with a powerful British force at Kandahar, which could have cut off his communications with Russia. But this plan was given up." Mr. Maclean does not say whether he would be prepared to go to war with Abdur Rahman for the possession of Kandahar, and, as on previous occasions when he has advocated the occupation of this place by us, he overlooks the intense opposition that we presented to such an advance by the Amir. As to the unrest in the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Maclean maintains that there again is a tendency on the part of Indian officials to underrate the extreme gravity of the political situation. I myself have not observed the tendency he alludes to; at any rate, not very recently. Mr. Maclean has been abroad, and since his return to London may not have had time to make himself acquainted with official opinion. He holds that to all the inflammable materials in the Mahratta country we ourselves have applied the torch. "The truth is," he said, "that we have really encouraged them to preach sedition." He refers to the part taken by the University of Bombay in, as he puts it, "manufacturing native patriots." He remembers Sir Alexander Grant showing him thirty years ago an essay by one of his favourite pupils which breathed exactly the same sentiments for which Gungadhar Tilak has now been put on his trial before the High Court. "You talk," remarked Mr. Maclean, "of muzzling the press, but are you going to muzzle the schools, the colleges, and the University as well, and to prohibit the use of the railway trains and telegraph? If not, how are you to prevent these people from communicating their secret sentiments to one another? The "crown of all the revolutionary propaganda," which we have started in India, was Viscount Cross's Bill introducing the elective principle into the Legislative Councils. "What do you suggest, Mr. Maclean," asked the interviewer, "by way of a remedy." "I have never," the hon. member replied, "been asked to make any suggestion upon the subject, and I content myself with pointing out the utter futility of the present system, which is neither one thing nor the other. You must either have a strong despotism in India or else you must introduce liberal principles, as you have done in the Colonies. Now you have got a half-and-half system, which gives no satisfaction to anyone and can only end in disaster."

THE POONA MURDERS.

Rightly or wrongly the action of the Bombay Government in regard to the Poona assassinations is beginning to be somewhat severely criticised in influential quarters. It is said that their having neglected immediately on hearing of the assassinations to place the city of Poona under military law, and to arrest all suspected persons and to seize their correspondence, proves that not a single member of the Government could have realized the gravity of the circumstances of the case, or that if they did, the head of the administration assumed a very great responsibility in failing to give effect to the representations made to him. The deportation of the Nathus is regarded as a wise step, but it would have been more effective if it had not been delayed so long, while the placing of the punitive police in Poona without exempting the Parsees, Mahomedans and Europeans from the cost, is looked upon as a serious error of judgment. A Frere or a Lawrence would, it is contended, have solved the whole crisis before daybreak. I am sorry to have to record these criticisms, which I have purposely abstained from exaggerating—indeed I have greatly minimised them, but I feel bound to report what the feeling is on this side.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S DEFENCE.

Someone has sent me a copy of a Banffshire paper containing a long letter by Sir W. Wedderburn intended as a vindication to his own constituents of the course he has lately taken regarding Poona matters. I have not time or space to notice in detail the hon. Baronet's defence, but I may observe that he was probably unaware when he wrote the letter twelve days ago that Lord Sandhurst had on enquiry found the petition of 2,000 inhabitants of Poona asking for inquiry to be practically a bogus one. Sir W. Wedderburn also ignores the fact that the Collector of Poona did make an inquiry, but that no one came forward to substantiate the allegations against British soldiers. It is rather hard to expect a Government to rush an inquiry into an event which never happened. On the other side we have the positive evidence of Miss Bernard and others as to the remarkable patience, kindness, and consideration shown by British soldiers to plague patients.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

The momentous events that have occurred in Russia this week have to some extent been overshadowed in England by the startling intelligence from India, but here in this country, whatever may be the case in some Continental capitals, there is no attempt to belittle the success of M. Faure's remarkable reception at St. Petersburg, or the political consequences of his visit. As to the enthusiasm of the Russian populace there is no room for doubt as to its extent and genuineness. The representative of the *Times* in the Russian capital speaks of the joy manifested by the Czar's subjects as simply astonishing, and he speaks from experience of this kind of thing in Russia for close upon a quarter-of-a-century. Telegraphing on Tuesday he says:—"I have often seen great gatherings in Russia when the police-master or some other official has had to give the signal for cheering. I myself have received the thrust of a policeman's sword scabbard in the ribs, and been commanded to shout. No stimulus or inducement of this kind has been required for the visit of the French President. The authorities, too, I am bound to say, seem in this respect to join with the people. The enthusiastic heartiness, nay, even frenzy, of the Russian masses to-day, and also yesterday, was unmistakable and surprising." There has been an attempt to make out that Court Circles in Russia have not shared the enthusiasm of the common people. That they have been less demonstrative is of course true, but from the Czar downwards every one seems to have vied with each other to make M. Faure's visit a reflection of the remarkable demonstration that took place when the Russian Sovereign and his consort went to Paris last autumn. The number of speeches made by the Czar and the President has, I fancy, been quite unusual. Those at first, though as cordial as the most ardent in both nations could desire, made no use of the word alliance. This was the subject of congratulation in some countries, and a source of a certain amount of disappointment in France itself. However, all doubts were removed by the speeches at the farewell luncheon given by the President on board the Pothnau yesterday. Both referred in nearly identical terms to France and Russia as "friendly and allied." M. Faure started from Paris amidst the indifference of the Parisians. I shall be very much surprised if on his return he is not received with an amount of enthusiasm as remarkable as the coldness which was displayed on his departure. If the people of Paris do not give their President a magnificent welcome when he arrives so splendidly laden they will be the most ungrateful of peoples.

MORE TROUBLE AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Matters are apparently fast coming to a head at the Imperial Institute. You are aware of the quarrel of the representatives of the Australasian Press with the Executive Staff of the Institute. The former resented, and properly resented, the manner in which they have been treated in not being invited to the Jubilee entertainments at South Kensington. The result of their protests was, as you know, a very humble apology from the Chairman of the Executive Council virtually putting all blame on Sir Frederick Abel and Sir Somers Vine's successor, Sir

he disappeared from the scene and the advent of the great organiser, Sir A. Jephson, was heralded with a flourish of trumpets, we were led to expect that thenceforward all would be for the best in the best of all Institutes. At first there was a cessation of complaints from indignant and offended Fellows, but the old grumbling has recommenced and Mr. Labouchere's poet is appealing in more or less melodious strains to the Royal President to adopt drastic measures.

"So Prince when you at Marienbad a spare half-hour can find,
This matter you should certainly turn over in your mind;
And once for all a scandal end which has become acute
By placing under new control your ruined Institute."

His Royal Highness is undoubtedly a clever man; but I am afraid that even he could not in the brief space of "a spare half-hour" devise means for bringing peace, prosperity and popularity to what the Bard of *Truth* with poetic licence calls the "ruined Institute."

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE COMING FRENCH EXHIBITION.

There is a possibility—I hope only a possibility—that this country may decline to take any official part in the French Exhibition of 1900, owing to a hitch that has occurred in the negotiations with France regarding the proposed Imperial British Section. The difficulty that has sprung up is very unfortunate, and, like the crisis at the Imperial Institute, illustrates I fear how ignorant and maladroit our ruling classes so often are in matters relating to the practical development of the Empire's trade and commerce. The delay in the appointment of a Royal Commission has long seemed ominous, and now I am told that it is quite on the cards that there will be no Royal Commission at all. This means that intending exhibitors at home, as well as in India and the Colonies, will be left to shift for themselves at a time when several continental Governments are willing to spend over a million each in the interests of their respective countries! One would have thought that a Government which includes the "pushful" Mr. Chamberlain would be alive to the fact that on the keen commercial competition now growing up between all the civilised nations of the world the United Kingdom cannot afford to make a single false step. A French writer has observed that "Waterloo was avenged by the Paris Exhibition of 1889," on account of the deplorable results of this deplorably meagre show made by England, and if a similar catastrophe befalls us in 1900 the Exhibition now being organised on such a magnificent scale by our enterprising and ingenious neighbours may almost prove for us a battle of Armageddon. It is to be hoped that our rulers will wake up to the necessity of the entire British Empire—England, India and the Colonies—being adequately represented in the French capital three years hence.

"SALAAM! MEMSAHEB!"

The above is the title of a charming little story that is contributed to *The Queen* by Mrs. Birdwood, wife of the late esteemed member of the Bombay Government. Mrs. Birdwood's pleasing contribution is founded on a pathetic incident of the Bombay plague, and will, I am sure, be read with much interest by her many friends in the Western Presidency. "Salaam! Memsaheb!" might also be commended to the notice of the editor of the New York magazine, to which I referred last week, and to others of his countrymen (if there are any) who share his erroneous and uncharitable ideas about the British community in India. In this connection, I may mention that Mr. Herbert Birdwood has written for the September number of the *National Review* an article on "Our Civil Administrators in India." I do not know whether he will make any reference to what has appeared in the pages of "The Cosmopolitan," but perhaps the best answer to Mr. Brisbane Walker's diatribes is the following extract from a letter written by that illustrious American, General Grant, just after he left the shores of India. The distinguished ex-President said:—"Since my letter last year to you I have seen much of the world new to me, and but little visited by our countrymen. The reality is different from my anticipations as to climate, characterists of the natives, the governments that have been forced upon them, etc. My idea had been rather that English rule in this part of the globe was purely selfish, all for the benefit of 'Old England' and her pampered sons sent here to exeute laws enacted at home, and nothing for the benefit of the governed." "I will not say," he goes on to observe, "that I was all wroog, but I do say that Englishmen are wise enough to know that the more prosperous they can make the subject the greater consumer he will become, and the greater will be the commerce and trade between the home Government and the Colony, and the greater the contentment of the governed. This quarter is governed on this theory, and as far as my opportunities have given me the power to judge by a most discreet, able and well-chosen set of officials." He adds:—"My opinion is that if the English should withdraw from India and the East they would scarcely get off the soil before the work of rapine and murder, and wars between Native Chiefs would begin. The retrograde to absolute barbarism would be more rapid than progress towards civilisation is possible; it would be almost instantaneous." Since writing the above I have met a distinguished American writer whose name is as well known on this as on the home side of the Atlantic, and he tells me that in New York nobody takes Mr. Walker seriously. He is a very wealthy man who runs "the Cosmopolitan" at an enormous expense as a hobby, in this respect being like Mr. Astor, the millionaire proprietor of the "Pall Mall Magazine."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

By the sudden death of the right Hon. St. George Osborne Morgan, M. P., the Liberal party, and especially its Welsh Section, has suffered a considerable loss. As a statesman, for he was the one representative of Wales entitled to that somewhat too loosely applied distinction, he will be best remembered for the Burials Act of 1881 which he piloted through the House of Commons, and for his notable achievement in the abolition of corporal punishment. The last-named reform he accomplished during his successful tenure of the once politically important office of Judge Advocate-General. As a politician his career seems to have been moulded on the advice he once gave to a Parliamentary aspirant. What he wrote on the occasion is so sensible and wise as to be deserving of quotation. He said, and his words may be commended to the attention of some of your would-be reformers:—"First, I should say, be honest. When a man seeks the suffrages of a constituency he has ever so many second-hand crotchets put before him. As it is so much easier to say yes than no, he comes to the House with a lot of millstones about his neck. Second, he should never talk about what he does not understand. The House of Commons is at once the most indulgent and the most critical audience in the world. It will s and anything from a man who knows what he is speaking about, but woe to the man who speaks for the sake of speaking! Any man who observes these two things, and has a certain facility in speaking and a good temper—and what generally comes with it, a good digestion—and who has that sense of humour which prevents one making a fool of one-self—such a man, in my opinion, is pretty sure to achieve a very fair amount of parliamentary success, even if he does not altogether stamp his name upon the age." In his earlier days he practised at the Chancery Bar, and there is little doubt that if he had not forsaken the Law for Politics he would have found his way in due course to the Bench. On the elevation of Mr. Stuart Rendel to the peerage Sir George was elected leader of the Welsh Liberal Party, and his conciliatory, though patriotic, attitude was of great use in checking the excessive enthusiasm of some of his ardent young colleagues. He was not only a good debater, but he had a facile pen and was a first class pamphleteer. His last literary effort was an article written for the current number of *Young Wales* on "The Victorian Era: what it has done for Wales."

A somewhat notable Colonist has just passed away in the person of Sir Charles Lilley, Chief Justice of Queensland, who began life as a journalist, and at one time edited a paper in the Colony where he rose to such eminence.

General George Holroyd, who formerly commanded the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, died a few days ago. He served throughout the operations of the Kandahar Force, under General Nott, in 1838-42, being wounded at Bance Raban as well as in the taking of Istalif, and assisting in the advance upon Ghazni and Kabul. He took part in the Gwalior campaign, and was present at the battle of Maharajpur. He also served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Sobraon, where his horse was shot under him. Royal Engineer officers in India will hear with regret of the death of Colonel William Emerson Peck, R.E., who served in the Soudan Campaign of 1885. Surgeon-General William Henry Muschamp who immediately after oining the service in 1855, was ordered to the Crimea, and who afterwards in the North-West Provinces, went through the Mutiny, died in London on Saturday to the grief of a large circle of friends. The death is also announced of Captain John Charles Almond, known to many of your readers as a P. and O. Commander. Among distinguished foreigners, whose deaths are recorded this week, I may mention the following:—The Duke of Ujest, head of the united house of Hohenlohe and a leading owner of German race horses; Vice-Admiral Lespès whose name was rather prominent some years ago in connection with French activity in the Far East; Dr. Jules Bernard Luys, the eminent French specialist in diseases of the brain; and Count Mutsu, who was Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs during the war with China.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba..	0	0	3
B Mandvie	2	1	25
C Khara Talao & Khumbharwada	2a	0	22
D Khetwady	0	0	7
E Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, and Kamatipura	5b	0	45
F Parel	0	0	4
G Mahim	0	0	7
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total...	9	3	126
Total to date...	12,854	10,325	

a One from Nasik.
b From Panwel, and one recent arrival from up-country (Poona).

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Deaths	4

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba and Fort	0	0	6
B Mandvi and Dongri	2	1	28
C Bhuleshwar & Khara Talao	0	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, & Walkeshwar	0	0	8
E Kamatipura, Byculla and Nagpada	0	0	45
F Parel and Sion	0	0	15
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	17
Total...	2	4	145

* One recent arrival from upcountry.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, on Saturday, from Dr. Mason, at Cutch Mandvie, stated that no fresh attacks of plague occurred there either on the 9th or 10th instant. The total mortality on these two days was 27 and 16, respectively, the number of patients under treatment in hospitals being 71.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From these reports it appears that three medical officers inspected 26 houses and four chawls in 7th District, D Ward, and found two cases of influenza and three of fever. The latter have been kept under observation. Two cases of bubonic fever were removed from Janjiker Street, B Ward, on Saturday, to the Grant Road Hospital. One fatal case was also reported from a house at Naoroji Hill Cross Lane.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were on Friday morning 325 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Camps; 155 were admitted, 40 discharged, leaving 340 persons under observation. In the Pilgrim Shed there were 148 persons, out of whom two were discharged during the day. On Saturday 19 persons were admitted into the Wari Bunder Camps; 83 discharged, and one was transferred to the Arthur Road Hospital, suffering from fever, leaving 275 under observation. 267 persons were admitted into the Pilgrim Shed on the same day; 127 discharged, and 34 transferred to Narelwady Camps, leaving 252 under observation.

THE LATE HARBOUR MASTER OF BOMBAY.

It is with much regret we have to announce the death of Captain Thomas Thorburn, the Harbour Master of Bombay, which took place at his bungalow, at Middle Colaba, on Saturday afternoon last, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was appointed Harbour Master on the 1st January 1880, and for a period of seventeen years he rendered such conscientious and zealous service as always merited the approbation of his superiors. Captain Thorburn joined the Bombay Pilot Service nearly thirty years ago, and with praiseworthy single-mindedness worked his way up through the various grades until he was nominated to fill the responsible post of Harbour Master. He had previously discharged the duties of officiating Assistant Port Officer and Junior Dock Master in an efficient manner. The deceased gentleman enjoyed a large acquaintance beyond the limits of shipping circles, and by the generality of his disposition and his good nature had made himself a general favourite in local society. His work in the lower grades of the service had placed him in possession of all details regarding the conservancy of the port, and his advice and assistance on all occasions were considered very valuable. He had been ailing during the last two months since he met with an accident while engaged in the performance of his duties, and it is believed that an enfeebled constitution yielded to an attack of dysentery. Captain Thorburn leaves behind him a widow, four sons, and two daughters, one of the sons being on officer in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Company. The funeral, which took place at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, was numerously attended.

THE COST OF TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present telegraphic rate per word in extra European telegrams is Rs. 3-4-0. This was fixed on 4th January of this year when exchange was about 1s. 3¼d. The rate is the equivalent of four shillings sterling based on 1s. 2¾d. per rupee in anticipation of any unfavourable fluctuation in exchange, but now that the rupee has already touched sixteenpence and is at present thereabouts, is it not time the Director-General of Telegraphs lowered the rate to Rs. 3? There will be a margin of about a farthing in case of a future depreciation of the rupee, without an immediate enhancement of the rate being necessary.—Yours, &c.,

B. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is ld by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY PARSEE GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

THE cricket match of the above teams was played, to-day, on the former's ground. Attendance was grand. The Poona Gymkhana won the match by 42 runs. The following is the description of some play:—

BOMBAY PARSEES.

S Spencer, c sub, b Browne	4
D Mody, l b w, b Deas	11
R Mody, c Melville, b Deas	9
K Khiras, c sub, b Deas	12
A H Mehta, c Browne, b Lowis	0
M Sanjana, b Lowis	2
J Dastur, c sub, b Deas	2
P H Davur, b Lowis	0
D Naigamwalia, c Browne, b Lowis	0
M Dastur, not out	0
S Bottliwalia, b Lowis	2
Extras	3
Total	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Lowis	93	21	10	5
*Browne	20	9	1	1
Deas	75	12	9	4

* 1 no ball.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt Lowis, c J Dastur, b Mehta	17
Edwardes, c Naizamwalla, b Davar	0
Bradford, b Mehta	12
Browne, not out	27
Deas, c & b Mody, b Davar	12
Cockburn, c J Dastur, b Mehta	1
Bain, c D Mody, b Davar	0
Young, st Khiras, b Davar	0
Melville, l b w, b Davar	0
Wood, b Mehta	0
Dwyer, st Khiras, b Davar	8
Extras	8
Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
P H Davar	91	33	3	6
A H Mehta	125	33	10	4
B Bottliwalla	35	13	1	0

POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

THIS annual chase meeting was brought to a conclusion this afternoon on the Poona race-course. The attendance was much better than on the first day. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, with his staff, was present. Captain Heneage, who had a fall on the first day, was also present, and appearing as well as he ever was.

The following are the resuls:—

1ST RACE.—"Galloway Chase.—Distance—About 2 and a-half miles. Rs. 500. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap.

Capt B Levett's ch a gal Sprite, 11st 7lbs, Alford 0
Major G H M Conran's b a gald Lo Ben, 11st 5lb, Mr Stack 0
Divided the stakes.

2ND RACE.—"Arab and C. B. Chase.—Distance—About 2 miles. Rs. 500. For Arbs and C B's and Galloways of all classes Weight—Handicap.

Capt R P England's g a gal Poggie, 10st 11lb, Capt England. 1
Mr Littleton's b a gal Ryebreed, 11st 3lb, Mr Stack 2
Col Thomas' b s gald The Bey, 12st 3lbs, Mr R J Bentinck.. 3

Betting.—3 to 2 on The Bey, 5 to 4 against Redbreast, and 2 to 1 against Poggie.

3RD RACE.—"The Kirkee Chase."—Distance—About 1 and a-half mile. Rs. 500. For a'l Galloways 13-3 and under, which have not won a flat race, any time since, value Rs. 600; since 1st May, 1895, which have played polo regularly this season, or which have been regularly and fairly hunted with the Bombay Foxhounds in 1896-97, or the Poona Foxhounds, 1897. Entries for polo gallowavs to be accompanied by a certificate from honorary secretary, polo, and for hunters by certificates, as in the Western India Hunt Cup. Weight—English and Colonial 11-3 to carry 12st 7lbs, Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st 11lb, C B's 13-3 to carry 11st. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners; once, 3lbs; twice 5lbs; oftener 7lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 4lbs.

Aga S Shoh's g g a p Cherry Blossam, 9st 13lbs, Mr Wilkinson 1
Mr Cleiland's g g gald Hakim, 11st, Mr Stack 2
Mr P F Fischer's b a m Hawkmoth, 12st, Owner 3
Major Mercer's b w m Felice, 10s. 10lb, Mr Bentinck 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Cherry Blossam, Hawkmoth, and Hakim, 5 to 1 against the rest.

4TH RACE.—"The Horse Chase."—Distance—About 2 and a-half miles. Rs. 500. For all horses. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Trivor's b a m Wellington, 11st 3lb, Mr Stack 1
Capt Dundas' br a m Rima, 11st 2lb, Phillips 2
Mr Graham's b w gald Luxury, 12st 3lb, Capt Curzon..... fell
Major Keir's b w gald Yule Tide, 11st 5lb, W Alford..... fell

Betting: 6 to 4 against Luxury; 3 to 1 against Wellington and Rima; 5 to 1 against Yule Tide.

5TH RACE.—"Free Handicap." Distance—2 and a-half miles. Rs. 250, with Rs. 100 to the second horse and Rs. 50 to the third horse. Free handicap for all galloways 13-3 and under entered at the meeting.

Mr Lethbridge's b a m Chip, 9st 11lb, Mr James 1
Capt B Levett's ch a gal Sprite, 11st 7lb, W Alford..... 2
Major G H M Conran's b a gald, Lo Ben, 11st 5lbs Mr Stack, 3
Major Mercer's b a p Naynawa, 10st 11lb, Mr Ashbourner ... 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Chip; 2 to 1 against Sprite; 3 to 1 against the rest.

6TH RACE.—"Extra Race."—Distance—5 furlonges. Rs. 199. For Maiden, Arab, and C B gallo vays 13-3 and under. W I 13-3 to carry 1st 7lbs. G Rs. Professional to carry 7lbs extra. Penalties—Winner race value Rs. 150; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs extra. Allowances—C B's allowed 4lbs.

Mr Pestere's ch g b Dagmar, 10st 4lbs, Major Conran 1
Mr Ashbourner's b a gald Aaron, 9st 10lbs, Owner 2
Mr J B's g a p Talilia, 9st 10lbs, Southall 3

Betting: 7 to 4 against Dagmar; 3 to 1 against Inspector and Aaron; 4 to 1 against the rest.

HYDERABAD RACES.

FINAL DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 12.

The last day's races came off under bright weather and before an unusually large assemblage. Two upsets characterized the programme; Mazurka having beaten the favourite Meg in the Final Stakes, and Nix having displaced Curiosity in the Medium Handicap. In all the other events the favourites won. The bookmakers were compensated somewhat to-day for their financial sufferings of the past two days. The following are the results:—

Bolaram Stakes—

Rajah Lochun Chand's Nix, 9st 10lbs, Mirl Cornish W. O.

Pony Hurdle Handicap—

Hugh Gough's Curiosity, 10st 10lbs, Native 1
Captain Osoman Yar Jung's Dildar, 8st 10lbs, Native..... 2
Captain Drake's Zuroan, 9st, Native..... 3

Also ran: Winnall. Won easily by 6 lengths. Time—2 min. 11⅘ secs.

Final Stakes.—Rs. 150 to the winner, and Rs. 50 to the second horse. For ponies 13-3 and under. Handicap—half-mile.

Captain Lane's Muzurka, 8st, Native..... 1
Jardine's Bannaboo, 9st 7lbs, McQuade 2
Major Gough's Meg, 10st 3lbs, Lansdowne..... 3

Five ran. Won by 2 lengths. Time—55⅘ secs.

Substitution Bolaram Stakes.—Rs. 150 to the winner, and Rs. 50 to the second horse. For Arab and C. W. Ponies that have run at a meeting, but not won at the time of declaration. Handicap.—Half-mile.

Major Gough's Mars, 10st, Lansdowne 1
Captain Hardy's Undine, 8st, Native..... 2
Jardine's Simla, 9st 4lbs, Mcquade..... 3

Eight ran. Won by one and a-half length. Time—57 secs.

Dwarf Handicap.—

Major Gough's Meg, 10st,
Hugh Gough's Victoria.

Chudderghat Stakes—Rs. 200 to the winner, and Rs. 50 to the second. For horses. Handicap—6 furlongs.

Surgeon-Major Armstrong's Captain Cook, 10st 2lbs, Owner..... 1
Major George's Norma, 7st 4lbs, Native..... 2
Mominabad Confederacy's Algerian, 7st 4lbs, Native 3

Won hands down by half-a-length. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

Medium Handicap—

Rajah Lochun Chand's Nix, 8st 10 bs, Lansdowne 1
Hugh Gough's Curiosity, 10st 10lbs, Cornish..... 2
Captain Lane's Zildah, 7st, Native..... 3

Four ran. Won by two lengths. Time—1 min. 12¼ secs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th September, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg., Fah	inches 29·701
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	87
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudet=10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·4
Minimum, do., do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·2
General Directions of wind*	NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 329
Fall of Rain	1·71
Total fall during month	4·68
" year	63·10
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. 11th September	3·70

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

FOURTH DAY.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

MR. PUGH FOR THE DEFENCE.

ALTHOUGH it rained heavily for a good part of this day, interest in the Tilak trial considerably revived on Saturday judging from the attendance, especially in the afternoon, when every available inch of room in the well of the court was occupied by gentlemen learned in the law and others anxious to hear Mr. Pugh's speech for the defence.

The proceedings commenced with an explanation from his Lordship that he had considered the question of calling expert evidence in regard to the translations but did not now think it necessary to do so.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said that as his learned friend called no evidence, he would now proceed to sum up the evidence for the prosecution. He at once relieved the minds of the jury by telling them that he did not intend to read through the articles put in. He remarked that the case had been brought down to Bombay because the atmosphere here was calmer than that of Poona for the purposes of the enquiry. He urged that the fact that the second accused had no concern in the policy of the paper was no answer to his legal liability. His Lordship seemed to think differently, and put it to the Advocate-General whether if the jury were satisfied that the second accused had no knowledge of the articles before they were published, he could be considered equally responsible with the first accused under the section. Mr. Lang said he thought so, but expressed his intention not to labour the point. Coming to the main facts of the case, the learned Advocate asked the jury to consider the position of the first accused. He was a man of position—a member of the Legislative Council, a Graduate, and a Fellow of the Bombay University, the editor, proprietor, and publisher of the "Kesari," and he, therefore, exercised a certain amount of influence in the community. The paper had a considerable circulation. The article to which Mr. Lang particularly referred in the beginning was an article in the "Kesari" of the 13th May 1896, in which, in regard to the Arms Act, sentiments were expressed adverse to the British Government. In another article, Tilak described the Government as an alien Government, and the people oppressed under a foreign rule. Such were the sentiments of the man who, his learned friend argued, always co-operated with the Government. Turning to the Shivaji Celebration, Mr. Lang said there was not the slightest wish on the part of the authorities to interfere with the celebration, but latterly an attempt had been made to give the movement a political turn, and to excite disaffection to the British Government. In illustration of this remark, Mr. Lang referred to articles in the "Kesari" published in the first week of May last. The article of the 4th May was an important one in several respects. It referred at the outset to the Ramayana, where it was shown that the monkey gods of Ceylon were expelled at the prayer of the Brahmins. By analogy, the writer in the "Kesari" exhorted the worshippers of Shivaji to rouse themselves and do their duty as Shivaji did. There could be no doubt that this article had reference to the present times, as was seen by the context. That was the object of the Shivaji celebrations as now carried out. Mr. Lang then vindicated the translations of the articles from the aspersions cast upon them by Mr. Pugh. The translations were by a Hindu interpreter of the High Court, and Mr. Baig had nothing to do with them. The jury would look to the whole, and not to the portions of the articles, and they would find, both on the authority of the Hindu translator of the High Court and Mr. Baig, that they were substantially correct. The poem complained of by the prosecution stated that the people were persecuted, oppressed with taxes; that religion was oppressed; and that certain Brahmins at Wai were imprisoned. It was true that certain Brahmins at Wai, who disobeyed the order of the magistrate, were taken into custody; but it was well-known that the British Government never interfered with the religious observances of any community. Commenting upon the poem at some length, Mr. Lang shewed that the allegations made therein were unfounded. The jurors, as men of common sense, would see that statements like these would not hold water for a moment. The article taunted the parties with being eunuchs, which was an indirect incitement to them, and added that justice was not to be had in this country. The article added that Shivaji could have turned out the English if he liked; but that he magnanimously refrained from doing so. Clearly the object of the article was to arouse feelings of disaffection, on the part of those who read them, to the British Government, on the two main grounds, that the people were persecuted with taxes, and that their religion was being oppressed. The material question before the jury was whether the prisoner, under the pretext of describing Shivaji's utterances, was not attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the British Government by writing the article under consideration? The article alleged, among other things, that discontent was the root of prosperity and that contentment destroyed prosperity. The writer's meaning could not be mistaken. He advised is readers to be discontented with their present condition under British Rule, pave their way to prosperity, as suggested in the poem, and regain the liberty which they had lost. If that was not the meaning, Professor Bhanu could have been called to contradict the view put forth by the prosecution; but the defence had not chosen to call him. That was the view taken apparently by the next speaker, Professor Jinsvalla, who said that, when Napoleon killed two thousand people, he simply removed, as he was justified in removing, thorns in his path. And it was suggested by the article that the people of Maharashtra should, in the same way, remove thorns from their path. Mr. Lang asked the jury to say if these remarks were not meant to apply to the present times. It was said in the article that God had not conferred upon the Mlenchas sanad or a copper-plate, &c.; and Mr. Lang submitted that the word Mlenchas applied not to Mahomedans, but merely to the British Government at the present time. The jury were asked to take the article as a whole and say whether they could have any doubt in their minds that the object of the article was to incite the people to do what Shivaji did, and act in the way in which Cæsar and Napoleon had acted. The Advocate-General said he did not propose to go through the various articles which had been put in, because they had no bearing upon the question before the jury and had nothing to do with the present case. The jury would not think that any inference was to be drawn in favour of the prisoner from the articles and correspondence put in respecting the plague operations in Poona. Reading from one of the articles, the learned counsel submitted that his contention was quite correct. The letter from the Private Secretary to the Governor to the address of the prisoner was a document which should not in the least influence the minds of the jury in any way. With regard to the article in the *Bal Bodh* and in other books, Mr. Lang said it was no justification for the prisoner's publications, because there were hundreds and thousands of articles which never came to the notice of Government. With regard to the little book, the *Phoshpa Vatika*, sold in the Government Book Depot for six annas, there was nothing to show that it had ever been brought to the notice of any responsible Government official. The jury had to consider the articles as a whole, and to consider whether they could bear the construction which the learned Advocate had put upon them. If the jury could be satisfied that the articles were merely on account of Shivaji's utterances, without any intention to excite disaffection to the Government, why then they would find the prisoner not guilty. But if, when read as a whole, the articles bore the construction placed upon them by the learned counsel, the jury would be bound to convict the prisoner.

Mr. Pugh commenced his address, on behalf of the defence, at 12-45, by asking the jury to dismiss from their minds any impressions regarding the case produced by anything except the evidence adduced in court. He explained the circumstances under which the controversy was raised with regard to the Shivaji celebrations. He submitted that the articles did not come under the provisions of section 124 A. Mr. Pugh first turned to the articles with regard to the Shivaji celebration festival, and described the origin of it in the year 1885. In the "Times of India," of the 30th April 1894, the 4th June 1895, and other dates, appeared articles and letters connected with the controversy. Reference was also made to Mr. R. P. Karkaria's paper on the subject, read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, which added to the interest of the controversy. In 1894, I was published a letter, and a long letter on the subject. The next thing for the jury would be to examine these articles, and the learned counsel said he must deal with them. They found Tilak taking a bold and independent line with regard to the Government measures against the plague and co-operating with the authorities. They found him opposed to the leading men of his community with regard to those measures. How was this conduct consistent with the Advocate-General's contention that he attempted to cause disaffection to the Government? The learned counsel next referred to the account of Shivaji given by Grant Duff, who had formed a high estimate of his character. Reference had been made to the *Bal Bodh*; and the Advocate-General was quite right in saying that the book had not been recognised by Government. But the object with which Mr. Pugh referred to it was to show that the Marathas put it into the hands of their children to learn, in early life, the history of Shivaji, and that the Government looked upon the book as a harmless one. Turning to the passages in relation to which his client was indicted, Mr. Pugh said the word "destroy" was unauthorised and wrong, and the learned counsel did not know where the translator got the word from. Whether it was right or wrong, Mr. Pugh said it was perfectly consistent with loyalty to express in a general way the sentiments which the writer of the article had expressed. Now, if they looked to the native papers at present, there were daily published heart-rending complaints regarding the frontier expedition, that the country was being thereby impoverished, and that the expeditions were wholly useless and profitless. But no one has ever dreamed of declaring the writers of those articles to be seditious writers. Those were sentiments which were heard every where, even in the House of Commons; but they were not, therefore, characterised as disloyal. The Press was undoubtedly allowed to criticise matters of this sort. The learned Advocate-General had, in reading the article, left out the last paragraph in which the remedies were proposed. Mr. Pugh was sorry for this, and he was still sorry that such an important portion of the article should have been withheld from the consideration of the jury. Coming to the passage in the article in which the writer said that a man who fired, mistaking a woman for a bear or a bear for a woman, should be punished; and the meaning of that was that he should be punished for doing a rash and negligent act. There was nothing improper in all that. Then again, with regard to the other passage in which it was stated that, if a woman was insulted, a thousand swords would have leaped from their scabbards. Mr. Pugh said it was a sort of poetical effusion. There was no sense of retaliation about it. It simply said—"Oh cowards, how do you endure it, get it redressed." The writer was writing in his own language, and he was brought here to be tried for it before a judge and jury who did not understand it. Mr. Pugh said he had often heard of complaints with regard to the relations between the Government and the Native States, but he had never heard of sedition being charged in respect thereof. Those were questions which were perfectly open to a journalist to discuss. Coming to the Jubilee articles written by Tilak, Mr. Pugh said that Tilak knew the immense power and resources of the British Government, and he would have been the last man to incite anybody to revolt against such a Government. The learned counsel read the whole of the article in the *Kesari* regarding the Shivaji celebration. The learned counsel asked the jury to put a liberal construction upon the words upon which the prosecution laid great stress. The Oriental Translator, when questioned in cross-examination, was straining at the words "varoon khalli," while the real meaning of the word "chhatna" was, as Mr. Pugh put it, cut him off; put him aside; send him adrift. "Let bygones be bygones," surely referred to the differences they have had among themselves. Mr. Pugh mentioned several instances in which, he said, the word Mlenchas was applied to Mahomedans.

The following is a detailed account of the proceedings:—

Mr. Justice Strachey took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock, and resumed the hearing of the case in which the Hon'ble Bal Gangadar Tilak, proprietor, editor, and publisher of the "Kesari" newspaper, and Keshav Mahdeo Bal, the printer, were charged, under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The following gentlemen constituted the

SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. H. I. P. Thompson, Foreman.

Mr. J. S. Sassoon	Mr. R. Woolicombe
Mr. J. Porter	Mr. Babajee Kashnath
Mr. H. M. Phipson	Mr. Pestonjee N. Wadia
Mr. Anandrao N. Wasudeo	Mr. H. E. Procter

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Stangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Pugh, with Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the first accused. The second accused Bal was undefended.

On taking his seat, the Judge said: Mr. Advocate-General, I have considered the matter further which I mentioned last night. I have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to call any further evidence in regard to the translation of the passages referred to in the charge.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION SUMMED UP.

The Advocate-General said: May it pleasa your Lordship and gentleman of the jury, as my learned friend, Mr. Pugh, has elected to call no evidence for the first accused, and as the second accused also calls no evidence, it now becomes my duty to sum up to you the evidence given in this case. It will perhaps be a relief to your feelings if I at once tell you that I do not intend to read again any of the articles or exhibits which have been put in evidence before you. I shall call your attention, gentlemen, to various passages in them, and shall do so under the assumption that you have in your minds the contents of the whole of the articles referred to. In this case you of course must not rely merely upon isolated passages, but consider the articles as a whole. Before calling your attention to the articles I would refer to the position of the second accused, and to the observation he made yesterday in the written statement he put in complaining, that instead of being tried in Poona he is being tried before this court. I don't know whether my learned friend, Mr Pugh, intends on behalf of the first accused to take the same objection. Of course, the Sessions Court in Poona would have had jurisdiction in this case as the "Kesari" is printed and published in Poona. But the Chief Magistrates' Court in Bombay also had jurisdiction, because the paper is circulated by the proprietors in Bombay, and such circulation gives jurisdiction to the magistrate here. I consider that in electing to prosecute here, instead of at Poona, Government were fully justified, and I think you will be of the same opinion. In Bombay prisoners if committed to the Sessions are triable by special jury, which, I venture to submit, is the most satisfactory tribunal to try a case of this description, and also you will be of opinion that there are circumstances connected with the state of Poona—or at any rate there were a very short time ago,—which rendered it extremely undesirable, that a trial of this description should take place in Poona. The atmosphere of Bombay is considerably calmer than that of Poona, and there was every chance of a fairer trial being had in Bombay than at Poona at the present time.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRINTER.

The second accused says, I dare say truly, that he did not as a matter of fact see the proofs of these articles before they were printed. But that does not affect the case, for as the manager of the press, the second prisoner is in the eye of the law responsible for what issues from that press. The evidence, that he was the manager on June 15 last, is conclusive, for I put in various exhibits which showed that he was the printer and manager during the absence from the press of one Gokhale. Supposing you find these articles bear the construction, which the prosecutor says they do, his guilt is not of course anything like so great as that of the owner of the paper who caused the articles to be inserted. But that is a question with which you have nothing to do, for, supposing you find the second accused guilty, it will be for his Lordship to determine what punishment he should receive. The fact that he only earned Rs. 30 per month does not effect his legal liability in the case. I shall refer again to the second accused.

The Judge: Before you leave the question of the second accused, do I understand you to say that supposing the jury are satisfied that he was absolutely ignorant of the articles before they were printed in the "Kesari" he would then be guilty under section 124 A?

The Advocate-General: I submit, my Lord, that as manager of the paper he was responsible for sending it forth to the world.

The Judge: You must have regard to Section 124A of the Code. You have to show that the second accused excited or attempted to excite disaffection against Government. Can you say this, supposing the jury find that he was ignorant of the passages before they were published?

The Advocate General: I submit that would be a case. He allows writing of this description

not a Mahomedan but a Hindoo. Mr. Baig did not make the translations and was in no way responsible for them. Of course his learned friend was perfectly justified in cross-examining Mr. Baig, who had an accurate knowledge of the Marathi language upon the way in which these articles had been translated. It would have been perfectly open to the defence to call a gentleman versed in the Marathi language to show whether the translations were correct or not, but no such witness had been called by the defence, and the only evidence before them was that of the articles themselves as translated by the High Court interpreter, the evidence of Mr. Baig, and the evidence of the dictionaries and extracts that had been put in. He would not, however, in a case of that description only depend on the translation of a disputed word or words, but would ask them to consider the articles as a whole. He did not care very much which of the translations that had been submitted to them were taken so long as they took the passages as a whole. He thought if they did so they would find that the few particular words to which reference had been made were not of very great importance, and as these were the only words disputed it was perfectly clear that the official translation of the interpreter was correct.

THE REAL MEANING OF "SHIVAJI'S UTTERANCES."

The Advocate-General then proceeded to call the attention of the jury to the article headed "Shivaji's Utterances." It began by representing Shivaji as awaking from a dream and saying that he had delivered his country and established his own rule and saved his religion. Shivaji then proceeds to contrast the present condition of the country with what it was in his time. First of all, the "Utterance" said that foreigners were carrying the wealth out of the country forcibly. With regard to that it was said that the translation was freely rendered. But the translation was the work of an official interpreter of the High Court, and Mr. Baig had told them that the official translation was a proper rendering of the article. He did not, therefore, think that upon that particular it was very important whether the word translated was precisely the correct term or not; but the literal meaning of the word was "taxingly," "harassingly," etc. The word "persecutingly" naturally carried precisely the same meaning, and whichever way they looked at the word the same meaning was presented to the mind. The suggestion in the article was that under the British rule the wealth of the country was being drawn out of India by harassment or persecution. His learned friend had put in a book called "Bal Bodh," in which there was a discussion entitled, "Is India growing richer or poorer?" and he at once said that no one could for a moment object to a discussion of the subject whether India is getting richer or poorer, or whether the wealth was going out of the country. He would ask them to consider whether the book could be regarded as in the slightest degree corresponding the "Utterance" complained of. There was no open opinion on the discussion; no attempt to show that the statement in the article was true. There was no reference in the book to the ruin of the country and the way in which its wealth was taken away by the foreigners. The article complained of after referring to the wealth being forcibly dragged out of the country, called attention to the fact that the people were starving. It referred to those splendid, and, unfortunately, unsympathetic Hindoo, and in another passage allusion was made to their turning agriculturists and finding it difficult to get enough to eat. This was put forward to excite discontent towards the British Government. Then at another place religion was said to be defiled. Reference was made to the fact that Brahmins at Wai were imprisoned. He need hardly remark how utterly untrue it was that religion was interfered with Government. What actually occurred, as would appear from an extract that had been put in, that certain Brahmins at various places disobeyed the magistrate's order given with regard to the public peace, and chiefly with regard to the shutting off music before mosques; and in consequence of their disobeying they were prosecuted. Of course they knew that there was under the British rule no difference between Brahmins and Mahomedans or between any one community and another. In the passage article comparison was made between the times of Shivaji, and the discontent at the present state of the country. The next thing which was referred to was

THE SHOOTING INCIDENT.

He had already referred to the incident which was specially mentioned in the article, and he would only trouble them with very brief reference to it now. Was there the slightest ground for showing that this incident was intentionally brought about by a European? In this particular case of Mr. Fagan, as they would see, a most unjust attack upon a man was never made. While out shooting he unfortunately by mistake shot a woman whom he took for a bear. It was then attempted to show that Mr. Fagan ought to have been punished under the section which dealt with murders by mistake. He ridiculed such a suggestion, as there was no such section in the Penal Code. The next thing referred to was that under Native rule, at the present time, women were insulted and that there was no redress. A great point was made of the words "get that redressed." It was said that it meant to get redress by representation to the authorities. Mr. Baig said that it was perfectly clear that that was not the meaning, and he thought that would be the view a man of common-sense would take, and they would see that the view advanced by the defence would not hold water for a single moment, having regard to the significant sentence, that in the time of Shivaji a thousand swords would have left their scabbards. This did not look like redress of grievances by representation. The people were stigmatised as impotents. Then there was an insinuation in the previous part of the article, that justice was not to be obtained in this country. They would see that Mr. Baig's rendering of the passage was correct. Then they came to the part in which reference was made to the way in which the princes of India were treated, the suggestion being that without just cause they were deprived of their rights. That was the suggestion made in that article. Again, it was complained in the "Utterance" that the kings were so effeminate that they were not able to resist by force the action of Government. Then they had at the end of the article those words, that the oppressors should be turned away, as Shivaji drove away the Mlenchhas. If they considered that article, did they not think that writings of this description addressed to Hindus were calculated to excite in them feelings of disaffection and dislike (or any other word synonymous which they might prefer) to the British Government. Did they or did they not consider that those words could be considered as merely disapprobation of the measures of Government; or whether under the meaning of the section the disapprobation was compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority? Was there any reasonable man to say that that article could come within the exception of the section 124 A? He pointed out to them that even if they were true, if a single thing stated in the poem was true, still th re would be no defence under this section, as was distinctly pointed out in Maine on the Criminal Law. He submitted that he was justified in saying that the whole of the article was such as to arouse in the minds of those who read it a feeling of disaffection towards Government. The way in which it was falsely alleged people were oppressed, and the way in which women were outraged were prominently brought forward. That was all he wished to say with regard to the article.

THE SHIVAJI CULT A PRETEXT FOR SEDITION.

Proceeding to the next article which dealth with Shivaji's coronation festival, he at once said that there could be no possible objection to a historical discussion of the particular incident which was referred to by some of the speakers, namely, Shivaji's murder of Afzulkhan. There could be no possible objection whatever to Professor Banu or anybody else coming forward and trying to show that the view of the story told by Grant Duff and Mahomedan historians as to the way in which Shivaji murdered Afzulkhan was incorrect. Nobody could have the slightest objection to that, and if this particular report of this celebration was merely a recount of Professor Banu's lecture there could be no possible objection to it. It was perfectly unnecessary for them to consider any remarks which Professor Banu would have made on the subject. There could be no objection to anybody coming forward and justifying what Shivaji did even on the assumption that he treacherously murdered Afzulkhan. That was not a question for them to consider. The question that they had to consider was whether under the pretext of celebrating Shivaji's coronation, the prisoner had or had not attempted to excite feelings of disaffection towards the present Government, and references in this article were really intended to apply to the present Government. That he submitted was perfectly clear and true while looking at the article as a whole. He would first deal with the lecture of Professor Pranjpe, who was lecturing from the Mahabharata which he took as his text. Having related the story of Dharamaraja and Suriodana, the counsel proceeded to show that between that incident and the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee a comparison was made so as to appeal to the hearers to take away possession of the country from the British as Suriodana took the throne from Duraydana. As to the words "Discontent is the root of all evil and contentment destroyed happiness," a suggestion was made that two sentences were made into one. The learned counsel submitted that it conveyed a suggestion to the minds of the hearers or to those who read it that they should not be contented under the British rule. Professor Pranjpe's utterances compared Duraydana's sacrifice to the Diamond Jubilee, and people were asked not to be zealous of that but to try and overthrow the persons who were celebrating the Diamond Jubilee in the same way as Suraydana did. That was the evident meaning of the article. The British were described as aliens, and he submitted that there could be no doubt as to the meaning of the word alien.

REGAINING LOST INDEPENDENCE.

He then proceeded to Professor Banu's lecture. The Professor had a perfect right, if he chose to repute the charge of murder of Afzulkhan against Shivaji. The human sacrifice which Shivaji took was compared as nothing to the sacrifices exacted by Napolean and Julius Caesar. Then they came to the passage which said that everybody must be rejoiced that "we were striving to regain *our lost independence*." He submitted that there could be but one meaning of the words "our lost independence." The meaning of the words taking them in connection with the occasion at which this lecture was given, namely the celebrating the anniversary of Shivaji was clear, and it meant they should set driving foreigners away from the land and obtain independence for the Hindus. He said that it was the only meaning that could be put upon the word *swantra*, which meant liberty or independence that was sought to be "regained" rom the foreigners. Lost independence or liberty; when was it lost? It was lost when the Deccan came under the British rule, at any rate. What other meaning could be attached to those words. The translation was put in at the police court week's ago, Professor Banu could have been called by the defence as their witness to state if he did say so and to explain what he meant. He was not called here. He did not know whether it would be suggested that Professor Banu belonged to the reform party and that the prisoner belonged to the orthodox party. Could that be a sufficient reason to keep out a witness? If the meaning which the prosecution sought to put upon the words was untrue then Professor Banu would have certainly been called to explain what he meant to say to his hearers. The correct translation was that given to them by Mr. Baig, who gave the reasons for what he said. *Swatantra* had no other meaning than "liberty" in the passage. Therefore, upon that point, if the case depended upon this particular construction, the jury would ave been justified in giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt in considering what meaning was intended by the person who put forward the same to the public, and whether Professor Banu said it or not they would consider the circumstances and time at which they were uttered. Then there was a dispute about the words "crushing down the country from above," and it was suggested that it was not a correct rendering, and it was intended to mean "striving to assert himself to put him aside." But no evidence was called to challenge the interpretation of the official translator. Professor Jinswalla's references to the murders caused in the times of Napoleon Bonoparte, Caesar, and the French revolution, gave a significance to the passage in question. Then in Professor Banu's speech there was also a suggestion as to what was the thesis of this festival, namely to unite the whole country. To unite the whole country meant that the whole country might be made to be able to act as they did under Shivaji. The French revolution was sought to be equally applied to Maharashtra, the people being told that they would be perfectly justified in removing those who oppressed them as was done in the time of the French revolution. Then as to the words "God has not granted Mienchas the copper-plate,"

WAS THE REFERENCE TO MAHOMEDANS ONLY?

The translation which Mr. Baig gave was "God has not conferred upon the mulench a grant inscribed upon the copper-plate." The prisoner alleged—although he called no evidence in support of it—that it should be "had not," and that it applied to Mahomedans. The counsel submitted that he did not say that it was very immaterial. It was perfectly clear that he was not only referring to the times of Shivaji who had turned out the Mussalmans from the country, but, taking the whole text of the address he was certainly referring to the present time and endeavouring to excite his hearers and the readers of the paper against the present ruler. A correction was made in the issue of the 22nd of the *Kesari*, that the word *Mlenchha* was applied to the Mahomedans. But in the lecture published in the issue of the 17th the word Mussulman was not used. It was for them to say whether the explanation given was satisfactory. He did not so much rely upon the word, but he asked them to take the article as a whole and say whether it was not intended to have influenced the hearers' minds by comparing the seventeenth century with the present times. They were asked to disregard the Penal Code and not be troubled by it. This was the substance of the teaching of that article and taking the extract as a whole and not isolated, passages he asked them to say whether they could have any doubt in their minds that the intention of publishing it in the paper and the object of the delivery of the lecture was to excite in the mind of those who heard or read it a desire to imitate what Shivaji had done and to point out to them that they would be perfectly justified—having regard to what Cæsar and Napolean did, and having regard to the French revolution—in doing what Shivaji did with regard to Afzulkhan. If he was correct in saying that was the real intention of that article, of course, in considering that they would have to take into consideration the object of this Shivaji celebration of the present time. If they were of opinion that this was the meaning of the article then they would not be justified in holding that it came within the section 124 A of the Penal Code. Of course, it might be contended that the discussion that took place at the meeting was a sort of historical dissertation as to the character of Shivaji. He did not know whether that the view would be pressed upon them by the defence. He would ask them to take into consideration the various articles which would show that it was not merely intended as an historical discussion of the acts and character of Shivaji. He did not think it would be necessary for them to go at any length into the various documents and articles which had been put in evidence on behalf of the defence. So far as he could judge they did not affect the case in the slightest degree. As for example, the article on Shivaji's tomb. So far as evidence in this case went in the year 1884 or 1885 the local authorities at Raigadh brought to the notice of the Government that Shivaji's tomb was in a state of repair. They do know what that meant because it was understood that Shivaji was burnt. However, there was some structure called Shivaji's tomb, and Government allowed a sum of Rs. 5 for the purpose of getting the structure repaired, But that had nothing to do with the present case. There could be no justification in this country to take the opportunity of the celebration of Shivaji to give expression to such inflammatory utterances and those words of disaffection towards the British Government. The remarks made by Professor Bain and others had also no bearing upon the case.

TILAK'S ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT.

Then they came to the plague operations in Poona, and the part Tilak was said to have taken in them. Tha again as they would see had no bearing upon the case. The first prisoner was said to have started a Hindu hospital. It was a public institution, no doubt, because there was an entrance fee of Rs. 10 and one rupee for daily treatment, that was to say Rs. 30 per month which one had to pay for the privilege of being treated in the hospital. Because it was a desirable institution there was no inference to be drawn in favour of the prisoner. Then they had a number of articles put in from the papers showing that he made various suggestions in regard to the way in which plague should be met in Poona. He did not know, as he had no means of judging whether they were good or badsuggestions, but certainly they did not agree with the measures of Government. After reading the passages from the "Kesari" as to the soldiers engaged in plague operations, defiling the temples, the learned counsel said that an appeal was made to Shivaji to come down to rescue. He did not think that any inference was to be drawn in favour of the prisoner from a letter of the Private Secretary to Governor which had been put in.

THE JUBILEE ARTICLES.

The next series of articles which had been put in were those upon the Jubilee. Upon that point there were three articles. The first and second of them mainly consisted, he was justified in saying, of an accounts of the progress which the British empire had made during the reign of Her Majesty the Queen, mainly taken from Sir Richard Temple's articles or other articles that were available. Then the third article showed that India had not been benefitted under the Crown. There was not the slightest trace of loyalty to the British or to the Queen. He would not read to them the whole article again, but there were one or two passages to which he would call their attention. There was a discussion whether the condition of India had improved during the reign of, of course, "is was a legitimate discussion, but he prisoner had leaped over all bounds with regard to the Jubilee paragraph, they had something very significant. There was an extremely insulting article to the princes who went to England to take part in the Jubilee celebrations. That article was confined in the most insulting terms to those princes who had taken considerable trouble and undergone expense to go to England. This was the view which the prisoner took with regard to the Jubilee. In considering this particular article upon the Jubilee they would also have to consider it along with other articles which he read to them upon the Indian princes who attended the Jubilee. As regards the memorandum addressed by Tilak to Government, counsel said it had nothing whatever to do with the case. The prisoner did send a memorandum, but really that should not influence the minds of the jury one way or the other. Then they came to the documents which were put in yesterday. There was an article from the "Balbodh," "Is India getting richer or poorer"? and the other was in regard to "Utterances of Shivaji." It was attempted to show that it was from a text book in Government schools. This turned out to be a mistake. When he re-examined the witness, he admitted that to his knowledge this book was not used in Government schools. The articles referred to was one which no one could complain of. It was quite a proper subject of discussion whether India is getting richer or poorer under the British because it was carried on in a proper spirit. He failed to understand the object with which the review was put in. He said that the argument was not entitled to weight that the author of the review was one prosecuted. There was a vast difference between the article and the one that appeared in Tilak's paper.

THE LITERATURE USED IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

It was perfectly possible to find in the vernacular literature hundreds of articles which might be inflammatory but in which no prosecution had ever taken place, such matters did not always come to the the notice of Government. They would see that there was really no comparison. There was no justification whatever for the incriminating articles. The poems put in were a mild refusal. There was nothing in them no suggestion in the slightest degree to resort to violence or any suggestion whatsoever to endeavour to return to the state under which Shivaji's people lived. The way in which this book was sought to be put was that it had the sanction of Government because it was sold at the Government Book Depot. It was a small poem, one of several articles in the book, and there was really nothing whatever to show that this particular poem was really brought to the notice of Government. With regard to the book "Bal-Bodh" he did not think the jury would allow themselves to be led away by the fact that the author was an assistant Educational Inspector. The writings were apparently utterances of Shivaji and were not intended to refer to the present times, and even the severest critics could not take the slightest objection to them. They were very harmless in themselves.

THE ARTICLES TO BE CONSIDERED AS A WHOLE.

In conclusion, the Advocate-General said: I won't make any further comments upon these articles you will remember before you decide in this case, and take into consideration the articles which I put in on the Arms Act for the Baroda State, the Indian Princes in London, and the various articles of the same description, you will consider these in considering the intent with which the prisoner published the articles which are complained of. And, of course, in dealing with this matter, his Lordship will no doubt tell you as I have told you before that you have to consider these articles as a whole and not to judge by isolated passages. You must consider whether they bear the interpretation which the prosecution have suggested they do bear. Gentlemen, I do not think that I have anything else to say to you in this matter. In conclusion, I do not attempt by any words of mine to excite your passions or influence your passions. That is not the part of the duty for the counsel for the prosecution I apprehend it is my duty to place before you the evidence in the case and submit to you the interpretation which the prosecution put upon the subject-matter of the charge. My learned friend will tell you what the answer of the defence is to the charge, and I have no doubt you will give the fullest attention to it. Of course, if you are satisfied that these articles are merely expressions of disapprobation to certain measures of Government which are perfectly comparible with a desire to render assistance to Government or obedience to Government, and that this article of Shivaji's utterances is merely a historical dissertation on Shivaji and certain deeds he did, or upon his character, then you will find the prisoner not guilty. But if, on the other hand, you think that the articles bear the interpretation which I have suggested to you that they do bear, then I think you will be of opinion that these articles ought to be suppressed. They are calculated to do an infinite amount of mischief in the country. If you are of that opinion then I am perfectly sure you will without hesitation come to the unanimous conclusion that the prisoner is guilty.

THE SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Pugh rose at 12-45 to make his speech for the defence. He said that the position of his client and the very grave nature of the offence with which he was charged, as well as the fact that it was preferred by Government, made him (Counsel) feel that his position was a responsible one. As the gentlemen of the jury very well knew there had been a very great amount of public feeling with regard to the matters, and this being so he earnestly asked them to dismiss altogether from their minds anything they might have heard or read outside with reference to the case and to give a dispassionate consideration to the evidence brought before them. They had not to consider prejudices of their own nor to think of events which had deeply stirred the mind of the English community, as, for instance, the deplorable murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst on the night of June 22nd last, although there could be no question that had it not been for these murders this prosecution would never have been heard of. The prosecution was in regard to certain writings in the Marathi paper published and published in Poona where Marathi was the language of the court. Yet there they were in Bombay in this extraordinary position, the jury were trying the case in a place where Marathi was not the language of the Court, the majority of the jury were not acquainted with the language, the learned judge, as he told them yesterday, did not understand Marathi and felt grave doubts with regard to the proper meaning of certain Marathi words laid before them, and he (the learned counsel) was also unable to give them any assistance upon that point. In opening the case his learned friend laid very great stress upon some passages in the articles on Shivaji's tomb which the charge was brought, but since the translation of these passages had been called in question the Advocate-General had now changed his tone and said that he relied not upon the particular words but upon the articles as a whole. He was obliged to make this change because he well knew that it would be a most iniquitous thing for that or any other jury to convict a man of an offence for which he was liable to transportation for life in regard to the use of two or three terms the meaning of which they did not understand. He had no case for complaint in the manner in which the learned Advocate-General had put the subject before them, for he had done so with eminent fairness, subject only to this that he could not agree with the view advanced by his learned friend as to their having no cause to complain as to the course adopted by the Government in regard to jurisdiction. No one for a moment questioned the jurisdiction of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay in respect to this case, for if such jurisdiction did not exist they would not have been there all those days. But as there was jurisdiction at Bombay, so there was jurisdiction at Poona—or not at Poona, owing to the unrest spoken of by the Advocate-General—then at some other place where Marathi was the language of the Court and where it was generally spoken. The Advocate-General made light of the delay which had taken place in bringing about this prosecution. The alleged seditious matter was published on June 15, and public attention was directed to it in the *Times of India*, a few days later, he believed on June 19th last. About that time, too, it must have been sent to the Oriental Translator, who had deposed to having his attention called to it.

THE GENESIS OF THE PROSECUTION.

My learned friend, continued Mr. Pugh, says that the officers of Government do not read the "Kesari." But some of them, no doubt, read the *Times of India*, and a correspondent to that paper, signing himself "Justice," on or about June 15th, drew attention to the question of the meaning of these articles. We have it from Mr. Baig that somewhere about that time the articles were sent to him by Government for translation. Now, my learned friend has said that in regard to the delay that took place in instituting proceedings a long time must have been taken in getting the originals carefully translated, by which he meant translations that were made for the purpose of guidance to the Government and not the translations now before you. The translation put in here differs from that used in the Police Court, and is only dated 30th July. But considerably before that—two and within a week of the time the articles were published, the Government had before them some other translation, and must have had ample time to consider it. Instead of any condemnation of the articles, what do you find? Why, you find that on June 24th, after the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst and the attempted murder of Mr. Rand, after these articles were known and must have been translated and placed before Government as I understand, the first accused was appointed as member of the Legislative Council. I submit to you that that shows, and shows conclusively, that H.E. the Governor was not moved by the clamour in the *Times of India* in the preceding week, and did not accept the position they had taken. Having a translation before him—even the translation of the Oriental Translator to which I shall refer later,—even then his Excellency was not satisfied that there was anything wrong about the article, and he appointed Mr. Tilak a member of the Council. What you find happened after is this, that this correspondence in the *Times of India* appears to have gone on, and that a letter from the first accused, replying to the attacks that had been made upon him appeared on June 30th, and a letter from Professor Banu was given on July 8th. These papers have been put in and are before you, and it is a matter of public knowledge that questions on the subject were asked in the House of Commons as early as the 15th July. One question was asked at an earlier date, but the principal question was put on that day. These questions could only have been asked upon what was telegraphed home from India, and that could only have been, as far as I can see, the substance of what was said in the "*Times of India*" based on some translation either by the Government translator (which I do not think likely) or by some one else.

A MANDATE FROM HOME TO PROSECUTE.

However this may be, the matter came to the notice of some members of Parliament, and questions were asked in the House of Commons. You will have no difficulty in reading between the lines. Having their attention called to this matter, the Government at once sent out a mandate to have the matter cleard up, and the Bombay Government proceeded to carry out this instruction. That would appear to be the way in which this prosecution was brought about, and I would point out that Mr. Baig, in giving his evidence, admitted that upon every passage he put a stronger construction, particularly in answer to his Lordship. When his Lordship questioned him in regard to the same matter he said that his view was that the meaning was stronger than as translated by the Court translator. Yet Mr. Baig's was the only translation that Government had before them when they came to the conclusion, if ever they did come to the conclusion, to prosecute in regard to these articles. I say, if they ever did give their sanction in the case for the document put in by Mr. Baig, directed him to prosecute "in respect to certain articles in the 'Kesari,'" without giving a reference to time, date, or anything else, "under section 124A or any other section." The whole matter was put into the hands of Mr. Baig, and this is the result you have. My learned friend said I had not called any one versed in Marathi to say what was the true meaning of these articles. But as I feel sure, his Lordship will direct you, it is not for the defence to call evidence upon such a matter. Supposing the prosecution have not made out their case in anyway so clearly as to warrant a conviction, so far as the disputed passages are concerned, it was for them to call expert evidence. Had the Government had before them the translation of the court translator, I do not suppose they would have allowed Mr. Baig to proceed with this case. The court translation is before you, and is called a free translation. I have also to call your attention to the literal translation, also the work of the court translator. You will see that in many points the one differs from the other, and differs materially. You will wonder how one and the same man could have made both translations. The only explanation I can suggest to you is this that the free translation is the translation of Mr. Baig emasculated by the court translator, because you find many things with regard to the form of the passage which are very similar to the form adopted by Mr. Baig. For insance, a mark of interrogation is put in a place where in the original a note of exclamation is used, and thereby much greater force is given to the passages—a force which is entirely unwarranted. I shall ask you to consider these passages by the light of the literal translations.

THE GENESIS OF THE SHIVAJI MOVEMENT.

With regard to the documents he had put in, showing what the policy of the paper had been, he did not intend to read a single one of them, and he only proposed to refer to those passages which appeared to him to be of material importance. As to the observation of his learned friend that if they considered there was anything mischievous in these articles they would have to convict, what he would ask them to consider was this one point whether these articles came within the meaning of Section 124 A. He was not going to say that every thing in these articles was justified or even that the general view, so far as politics were concerned, was justified. But the Advocate-General had admitted that some of the points raised in the articles, as for instance the question of the poverty of India, they were quite open to discussion. The discussion of such subjects must create discontent to some extent, but the creation of discontent in this way would not be an offence within the meaning of the Code. Another point that ought not to be overlooked was that the first of these incriminating articles was a poem. Well they all knew very well that poetry was composed in a different way to prose, and that great latitude was allowed in compositions of that kind, all the more so in the case of Marathi. As to the second of the writings complained of, it purported to be a summary of what took place at the Shivaji celebration. The report was evidently very much condensed, and he asked them to take into consideration the fact that they had not before them the full text. His learned friend said that there was no objection to the holding of Shivaji commemoration meetings, provided they were properly conducted. He would now like to briefly trace the history of the movement. In 1883, Mr. James Douglas drew attention to the neglected state of Shivaji's tomb in his "Book of Bombay": The next thing they had was some poem from a gentleman named Joshi, urging that there should be a celebration of Shivaji's birthday. The result was that a public meeting was called on the 24th of May 1885, and he believed Mr. Justice Ranade whose name was associated with Justice Ranade assisted in calling. Lord Reay, who was then Governor here, thought the movement ought to be encouraged, and so he made a small grant for the purpose of repairing the tomb. His Excellency's interest in the movement at this time was acknowledged in subsequ nt terms in the *Kesari*, and matters seem to have flagged, and the first thing which occurred after that was the production by Mr. Acworth of his book "Marathi Ballads." It was interesting to note that this book had on the outside the marks of Shivaji, namely, the sword of Bhowani, and also a representation of the tomb of Shivaji, that warrior could neither read nor write, and he took this sword as his mark. They well knew that it was customary for people in that country as well as in others, to use marks according to their calling. The cultivator drew some kind of a plough; Christians made a mark in the shape of a cross; a Spanish made a mark in the shape of the scales which he used. So he suggested that Shivaji attested any document or order of his by making a representation of the sword of Bhowani. Bhowani was not, as the Advocate-General had said, the goddess of destruction; she was only so known when the name was used in another form, that is Khali, or, according to Molesworth's dictionary, Doogra. Mr. Acworth's ballads were published in Marathi, and also translated into English. Then they had published the volumes known as "Bombay and Western India," which was a sort of enlarged edition of the "Book of Bombay." It was published in 1893 and re-produced the passage about Shivaji's tomb. This was followed by some correspondence on the subject which appeared in the "Times of India" 21st April, 1894.

MR. TILAK'S CONNECTION WITH THE MOVEMENT.

The first time that the first accused Tilak appeared to be connected with the movement was the 23rd April 1895, when in an article in the "Kesari" he expressed his thanks to Lord Reay for his support of the project for repairing the tomb in 1885, and for a brief sketch of the movement up to that time. Immediately upon this the "Times of India" found it necessary to come forward in opposition, and as was the case with regard to any movement this opposition had the result of increasing interest in it. A student came forward who advocated the repair of the tomb very strongly, and subscribed the handsome sum of 2 annas, that was on the 30th of April 1896, and ultimately a sum of Rs. 20,000 was collected for the purpose. Well then, in the "Kesari" of the 4th June 1895, they had a long accounn of a public meeting which had just been held to celebrate the birthday of Shivaji. Upon that again the "Times of India" found it necessary to come forward, and on the 6th of July 1896, matters became more important. The Advocate-General had told them that some evil tone had been imparted into the meetings during the last few years. Well now, in 1895, there was nothing for any reasonable person to challenge or complain about, and in 1896 also there was no protestation, a long account of which was published in the "Kesari," but which called forth no adverse comment. A long report of the proceedings was given in the "Kesari" of 21st April 1896, and it appeared from that there was great jubilation over Shivaji, just in the same way as Scotchmen, whether in Scotland or in India or anywhere else, celebrated the memory of Bruce or Wallace. He himself had had the honour of attending those festivals, and he knew that many things were said which to the outsider did not seem so be justified in considering the political position of Scotland at the present day. In his own native land—Wales—they had festivals at which Welsh was spoken—and which no one could deny, but that the Welsh people were strongly loyal, and the same remark applied to the Scotch. Thus the movement for the celebration of Shivaji's birthday was based entirely upon Western models as could be seen by reference to the various articles on the subject. For instance, the article on "Hero Worship," which had been referred to by the Advocate-General as containing something out of the way and improper, was really a *resume* of Carlyle's famous essay. The article only went to show that their hero Shivaji was greater than any other hero.

THE POONA MURDERS.

With regard to the various comments made at this year's celebration respecting Afzul Khan, he must first of all say that his learned friend had tried in his opening remarks to prejudice the case of his client because of the deplorable murders of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand. He endeavoured to make out that political assassination was called for at this meeting, and he said that it was very likely that it might have resulted in the murder of Mr. Rand. He was good enough to say that he had no evidence to show any connection between the two. Now, if it was the intention of Government to charge Tilak with having incited the assassination of Mr. Rand, charging him amongst others, they could not have proceeded against him under section 124 A., but they could quite well under another section of the Penal Code. They could not have succeeded because his hon'ble friend admitted that there was no evidence to show the connection between Tilak and the murders, and they knew that no conviction could have been obtained against Tilak on that ground. He had passed over with the observation that he should endeavour to show, and felt confident that he would show to their entire satisfaction, that there was no single thing which pointed to the assassination either of Mr. Rand or any one else, or justified the assassination of anybody at the present day. In order to do this they must understand how it was the murder of Afzulkhan came to be the main text of the speeches at the celebration. First of all, there was a paper read by Professor Karkaria before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, dealing with the "Times of India" in February 1893. A controversy ensued which went on merrily between "M. J." and Professor Karkaria. Then on March 24th, 1896, came the notice of the lecture of Professor Banu in the "Kesari," which was delivered on the 28th March. The discussion continued off and on until this year, when at the Shivaji festival, Professor Banu comes forward and says that, while on Shivaji had said in cross examination, the speech of Professor Banu on that occasion was not complained of in the letter of "Justice, to the "Times of India," neither was the speech of Professor Jinswalla.

THE LAW OF SEDITION.

Mr. Pugh went on to observe that before dealing "seriatim" with the articles complained of, he would point out to the jury that while his Lordship would direct them as to the meaning of Section 124 A, it would be for them to decide whether what was written in the articles fell within his Lordship's definition of the Code. Upon them, and upon them only, would be the responsibility. Counsel then proceeded to briefly trace the history of the English law in regard to sedition. That law as defined by Sir Fitz. James Stephens, who introduced this section into the Indian Code, was practically identical with Section 124 A. Since the 17th century the right of submitting statements of grievances for the purpose of getting them redressed in a constitutional way had been indisputably exercised and though such statements of grievances were calculated to cause discontent, it had also long been settled most clearly that any individual member of the public had every right to criticise the actions of Government, and that such criticism did not fall within the meaning of the section. As one eminent jurist had observed, the common sense of juries had prevailed after the panic wrought by the French Revolution in doing away with the ridiculous convictions that had obtained in England in previous times. Clear proof was required of an evident intention on the part of persons charged with sedition to excite feelings of disaffection. He would ask them to adopt this view of the case and not to consider the articles in any spirit of panic. He did not see what there was to be afraid of or to trouble Government beyond that those questions were asked in Parliament, and they thought more light ought to be thrown upon them in one way or another. As to any attempt to overthrow Government, so far as they knew, there was none. There were no doubt the murders of Lieut. Ayerst and Mr. Rand still undiscovered and he supposed the longer they remained so the greater would be the likelihood of the escape of the culprit. But it was not even suggested by Government or by the prosecution that this meeting was due to any conspiracy to bring about those murders. It was not suggested that there was any connection between the meeting and the trouble caused to Government by the Mahomedans and along the North-West Frontier. The festival indeed was held in honour of Shivaji the soldier who drove out the Mahomedans and it was not for a moment to be supposed that such a festival would be used for exciting the people to join the Mahomedans against the British Government. They had seen the accused before them and they must have come to the conclusion that he was a man of very great ability. He had been writing a series of articles upon the Queen Jubilee which had about them a genuine ring of loyalty and which pointed out the greatness of the empire, stating that it seemed quite impossible that the position and power of England at the present day could be overthrown by any of the continental nations. Was it not therefore most idle and absurd to think that Tilak a man of knowledge and information, who had worked up the subject with very great care and who had come to the conclusion that the power of England was practically invincible should excite the people of Poona to try and overthrow the British Government? Not only so, Tilak had done his utmost to support Government in the matter of the plague operations at Poona; evidence had been given that he was the leading spirit of a plague hospital for Hindus. Evidence had also had elicited from a witness the fact that patients had to pay for admission but of course such a hospital could not be run without expense and it was not suggested that the patients were there for nothing.

MR. TILAK'S ADMIRATION FOR LORD SANDHURST.

The fact of the matter was that Tilak had an admiration for Lord Sandhurst as was to be seen from his numerous writings, the only thing that he complained of being that his predecessor in this Excellency depended too much on those under him. He considered that if Lord Sandhurst followed his own views he would no doubt be a most excellent Governor. Not only did Tilak establish a Plague Hospital he also came forward and took a prominent position in support of Government measures which was most distasteful to the great majority of the Hindoos in Poona. He said to them "you are leaving Poona and you make a clamour and noise outside, instead of that you ought to remain in Poona standing at your posts like men and helping your poorer brethren." He also supported the plague rules of Government. He said that the rules were rigid, but so far as he could see it was by means of those rules only that they could stamp out the plague and that it must be done. In particular, he preached the necessity of segregation and said with truth, in the circumstances mentioned, no man who he knew that this course would make him unpopular with his countrymen. And yet this was the man who according to the Advocate-General was plotting to bring men into such a disposition that they would be ready to rebel at the first opportunity against Government. He was taking a bold and independent line, and it would be that some of them would think that he was criticising Government in a too plain spoken way and that he did not treat them with sufficient respect on all occasions. But they could not help coming to the conclusion that he believed sincerely that the measures adopted by Government were right measures and that he said so against the wishes of his own people. That was perfectly inconsistent with his being a man anxious to turn men's minds to the idea of overthrowing Government. He was not able to go the whole way with Government because he said the views of Lord Sandhurst were not carried out, but he blamed his own people for that, because they had failed to co-operate with Government and this neglect on their part had led to house-to-house visitation by the soldiers. He had no desire to inflict upon the jury the reading of long articles, but they would have to bear with him while he went through the incriminating articles as they had been called in detail.

The court then rose for luncheon.

THE HISTORICAL ESTIMATE OF SHIVAJI.

After luncheon, Mr. Pugh continued his address for the defence, observing that he would now pass on to the article "Shivaji's utterances." He would like to read to them one passage. They would remember that in the opening speech the Advocate-General read an account of the murder of Afzulkhan from the history of Grant Duff, who took the story from the Mahomedan historians. He read to them from the very same book, a short passage, at page 132, which summed up the position of Shivaji, who was described to be an extraordinary person, whose talents were viewed with admiration and his genius with wonder. That was the view taken by all historians with regard to Shivaji. The learned counsel drew their attention to the words in the passage which referred not only to the regulation of State affairs but the "great progress he made in arranging every department in the midst of perpetual warfare." Besides being a warrior, and besides having fought successfully against the Mahomedans, and having delivered his countrymen, he was a great administrator, and it was in view of the general admiration felt for him that this celebration was held. The celebration ought to have been held in May, but as it then could not be held in the midst of plague, was postponed it was always, it was held on the 14th June, which was Shivaji's coronation day. With reference to the book "Balbodh," the learned counsel submitted that it was put in with a view to show that it was a general custom to teach children the utterances of Shivaji. There could be no doubt that the words translated as far as perfectly harmless work in reference to Shivaji, and the Mahomedans, whom he had fought and conquered. The book was sold in the Government Book Depot, but from that he did not mean to say that the Governor-General took it into consideration and gave sanction to it. Now, what they had heard was that people were perfectly familiar with the utterances of Shivaji, according to the speech that they were dealing with at the time, and no one ever before thought of taking exception to it. He called their attention to those utterances for which his client objected, and read the literal translation of certain words which was officially certified to show that the strict interpretation of the words were harmless indeed. After giving literal translations of several Marathi phrases, he proceeded to say that it was incredible to suppose that Shivaji was asked to re-appear or a man of Shivaji's spirit was actually asked to appear to head the rebellion.

DISCONTENT NOT INCONSISTENT WITH LOYALTY.

It might be right or wrong to make demands on Government, but it was perfectly consistent with absolute loyalty to the supreme power. Shivaji deplored that his fort had been allowed to go to ruin. It only meant that the people were degenerated, and that they ought to be in a far better position than they were. It was a poetical expression. By putting a literal construction upon this he did not see even apart from its being a poem, how this line could be said to convey any disloyalty. The next thing was one upon which the Advocate-General relied very much in his opening speech, but that point was given up that day. It was in regard to the expression that foreigners were dragging away Indian wealth violently by the hand. If they looked at the Anglo-Indian papers they would find heartrending complaints with regard to the expenditure of Government on the North-West Frontier. They would also remember that at the time of the Chitral Expedition many very prominent Englishmen, whose loyalty was perfectly undoubted, said they were spending much more money than the country could afford, and it would still draw them into heavy expenditure, and that eventually the expenditure would grow to such an extent that the country would never be able to bear it. They said that the frontier policy was to be re-considered and this opinion was very recently given by Sir Mortimer Durand. It was no sedition to say that India was poor. Very well, then how could it be sedition to say that foreigners dragged away Luxshmi by the hand? They knew perfectly well that there had been very great discontent up to the present time with regard to the income-tax. People said they ought not to have spent this money on frontier war, and ought not to levy this tax. Government said that they could not take the tax off for they could not spare the money No one was ever indicted for sedition, because he charged Government with spending too much money, for the purposes of foreign warfare. Supposing the English were to embark upon a European war, and if adverse criticisms were passed against Government for levying tax on the people, no one would dream

to others, in other words the meaning was this, that if any one amongst them was hindering the cause of unity and progress they should be uprooted or cut off. In writing to one of the churches St. Paul said, if he remembered rightly, "I would that they were altogether cut off that trouble you," meaning that people who by their division hindered the progress of the church should be cut off from further connection with it. St. Paul never meant to suggest that such people were assassinated. If they referred to Candy's dictionary they would see that the word for cut off was never translated as meaning kill. It was clear that Professor Banu was speaking of dissensions amongst themselves from the word which immediately follows, for he said, "What have we not had enough of that strife, which would have the same value with great men as only a fight amongst rats and cats." That is how he described the great fight at Poona between these two parties. He was thinking of the time to come when by uniting together they might have the management of public affairs in their own hands. Tilak in another place had said that it would take centuries to attain to such progress as would justify this being done, so that in what he said there could be no idea of appeal to force. Counsel went on to point out that in a recent article Sir Alfred Lyall had said that we could not tell what would happen in India in the course of a century. It was perfectly legitimate for the people of the country to look forward to the time when larger powers of self-government would be granted them by men in power holding views like those of Lord Ripon or the late John Bright. He was not putting any political consideration before them, all he desired to urge was that the discussion of these things was perfectly lawful. Even so high an official of the present Chief Commissioner of Assam had written a book some years ago in which he had said, that in course of time it would be desirable to allow the natives of the country to administer their own affairs under the British Government. This might be a mere dream, but it was one which it was perfectly lawful for anyone to entertain and it was equally lawful for anyone to try to further the idea by helping the people of this country to rise higher and higher until they were able to manage their own affair. Having commented on and defended Professor Jinswala's argument that if no one blamed Napoleon for committing 2,000 murders in Europe why should so virulent an attack be made on Shivaji for killing one or two persons; counsel argued that when the Professor said no one should permit his real opinions to be permanently trodden under foot he meant to indicate that the Hindus might be united together while each preserved independence of thought.

MR. TILAK'S JUSTIFICATION OF SHIVAJI.

The next point upon which he wished to comment was the reference made by Mr. Tilak to the murder of Afzul Khan. Mr. Tilak said: "This question, which has to be considered should not be viewed from the standpoints of even the Penal Code or even the Smritis of Manu or Yadnyavalkya, or even the principles of morality laid down in the Western and Eastern ethical systems. The laws which bind society are for common men like yourselves and myself. No one seeks to trace the generosity of a Rishi, nor to fasten guilt upon a king. Great men are above the common principles of morality. These principles fall in their scope to reach the pedestal of great men." All that the accused meant by this was that great men were to be judged by the moral standard of their own days and not by the standard of the Penal Code, which he remarked was "for common men like yourself and myself." This showed clearly enough that he did not put himself or his hearers in the category of those who might break the law. This statement that the Gita authorised the killing of our teachers and kinsmen, opened up the casuistical question often discussed whether when war broke out and people of the same country were ranged on opposite sides, those who were fighting would be justified in killing men of their own as loyalty or even of their own family. Now it was just as unprofitable to discuss this question as to discuss whether Afzul Khan was killed by treachery or not. The point was that in saying what he did the accused was referring, and referring only to Shivaji. He was urging that his hero had killed Afzul Khan from interested motives, but for the good of others. Mr. Pugh then dealt with the question of the proper rendering of the phrase translated in the official record, "God has not confined upon the *Mlenchas* a grant inscribed on copper plate to the kingdom of Hindustan." He contended that from the construction of the passage it was clear that the reference was to the past, and not to the present. In other words, that Mr. Tilak had in view nothing else but the Mahomedan supremacy overthrown by Shivaji. He pointed out that according to the best authorities the word for a foreigner in general use in olden days in Hindustan was *yavion*, which, as he understood, arose from the invasion of the country by Alexander the Great, the head of the Greek or Ionian army. When the Mahomed ns invaded India that word was dropped and *Mlenchas* substituted. He referred to the fact that in Allardyce's "City of Sunshine" the word *Mlenchas* is constantly used in reference to Mahomedans, and in no single instance is an English man there described as a *Mlenchas*. The learned Advocate-General said that they must take the passage as a whole and if did this they could not fail to see that Mr. Tilak was dealing exclusively with the times of Shivaji, who overthrew the Mahomedan power. Mr. Tilak went on to refer in this speech to the existing disputes in his community, and urged that it was most desirable that on one day out of 365 they should unite in honour of Shivaji. How could they asked the learned counsel, think for one moment, that uniting one day out of 365 would be of any use in seeking to overthrow the great British power of which Mr. Tilak had been writing in his paper? They had no right whatever to read into these passages a hidden meaning such as did not appear on the face of them. He said with confidence that the articles complained of were in no way seditious, and he had every hope that the gentlemen of the jury would come to the same conclusion.

Mr. Pugh had not concluded his speech, when the court rose at 5 o'clock, until to-day (Monday.)

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the overland mails of 27th August, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. She met with light South West monsoon and fine weather until within 80 miles off Bombay, then constant rain and very thick mist during the voyage. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armorer, Mr J O
Brackenbury, Mr H M
Bertram, Capt J W
Bond, Capt A C
Coleman, Mr, Mrs and infant
Cooper, Mr F C
Chesney, Mr B C
Calder, Mr S
Colinson, Mr B
Curran, Mrs, three children and infant
Campbell, Mr and Mrs
Dobbin, Lt L G
Davis, Mr
Giles, Mr F A
Hoyle, Mr H H
Hodgart, Mr
Halfacre, Mr and Mrs
Johnston, Mr R
Johnson, Lieut C A K
Jenain, Mr F H
Kinz, Mr A K B
Kearns, Mr W C
Kearns, two Misses
Kanga, Mr M D
Leslie, Capt and Mrs
Lane, Mr G W
Prior, Mr A W
Pandole, Mr D C
Parry, Mr and Mrs
Plunkett, Mr
Pickering, Miss
Randle, Mr
Stocken Mr E
Thomas, Mr and Mrs
Tyler, Miss
Wasdell, Mr A
Wheeler, Mr H F
Wilkie, Lt and Mrs
Whatman, Mr A B

FROM BRINDISI.

Boas, Capt J H
Bacon, Capt A F
Babington, Col
Carnobell, Capt and Mrs
Clarke, Lieut and Mrs
Churchill, Capt F
Clark, Lieut A C
Campbell, Capt C F
Cripps, Capt
Elford, Mr and Mrs
Fawcett, Major
Fraser, Maj R H
Gillespie, Mr
Groves, Lieut E W
Goldthorpe, Lieut
Gibson, Mr G
Howard, Mr W J
Hore, Surg Capt
Hanyngton, Lieut
Hilliard, Capt H A
Hall, Capt H S
Hutchinson, Surg Capt F G
Kennison, Mrs and child
Keppel, Capt Ross
Knox, Surg Capt R W
Luker, Mr F
LeWarne, Capt
Lane, Mr F M
Leach, Col H P
Money, Maj G A
Marrett, Maj H R
Marriott, Lieut L H
Martin, Mr E E
Maxwell, Mr
Nairne, Lt
Repton, Capt F W
Rich, Capt W H
Ramsinf, Lieut F C
Raulins, Maj R N
Self, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Sullivan, Capt R E
Salt, Capt
Sutherland, Mr J
Wilson, Mrs
Wilson, Rev P
Wigram, Lieut C
Wilson, Capt J R

FROM ADEN.

Ismailbhoy Laiji, Mr
Macdonald, Surg-Lieut

A SCENE of great excitement occurred at Tenby, on August 17th Miss Brookman, of Clifton, a lady visitor to the town, went into the sea from the rocks beneath the west end of the Esplanade to bathe. A strong wind from the south-west was blowing with a heavy sea, and Miss Brookman was quickly carried out wards. Mr. Arthur Mack a visitor from Bee, Kent, made a gallant effort to reach the lady, but the current was too strong, and both were carried towards St. Catherine's Island. It was nearly high water at the time. The alarm quickly spread, and a boat put off from the harbour and another from the south sands. Mr. Mack, much bruised from contact with the rocks, got ashore, and stimulants and blankets were lowered to him over the cliff, as the tide was too high for him to be reached by other means. Later on he was brought to the top of the cliff by rope and conveyed to his lodgings. Meantime Miss Brookman had been rescued by a boat, and landed on the sands under rock-terrace. She was almost lifeless, but after medical men had attended her for two hours, animation was restored. Hundreds of visitors watched the rescue.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE UNREST IN BALUCHISTAN.

AS we have learned that the accounts which have been sent us by a correspondent at Quetta of the unrest in Baluchistan have an alarmist tendency and exaggerate the true state of affairs in Baluchistan, we have taken measures to obtain a short account of the whole matter from a trustworthy source. About a month ago a man named Jafir Khan ran amok on the Kalat road near Mastung, with nine or ten companions, killing two tonga drivers and looting the occupants. In being known that some Sirdars had sold rifles to Jafir, it was believed that this was not an ordinary outrage. Next day all the Sirdars except one, Ghous Bakhsh, were sent out to Mastung to capture Jafir. The Sirdars did nothing, but allowed Jafir to escape. Being summoned to return, they excused themselves, and were given a week to return. Being again summoned the Sirdars refused to return. The Political Agent of Kalat then went with an escort to bring in his wife from Kalat, and *en route* interviewed the Sirdars, ordering them to accompany him to Quetta on his return. Then the Sirdars deserted their posts and dispersed to their homes, leaving Jafir free to return. The Sirdars sent a message to Ghous Bakhsh to accompany his uncle Mahrulla to his home in Mithre, the news being received that Mahrulla had arranged with other chiefs to rendezvous at Narmukh, the old Brahui stronghold and to defy the authorities till important cases under decision were decided. The ringleaders were Mahrulla and Sirdar Yar Muhammad Kurd. When the Agent to the Governor-General, hearing of the dispersal of the Chiefs to their homes, telegraphed to stop the ringleaders, Mahrulla, Ghous Bakhsh and Yar Muhammad. Young Ghous Bakhsh was removed from the train at Sibi on the 19th of August, and went to Mr. Day, Extra Assistant Commissioner. Gunput Rai rode to Mithri accompanied by Marri and Bugti Chiefs to overtake Mahrulla who went by road. They brought Mahrulla to Sibi. He and his nephew Ghous Bakhsh were sent to Quetta under detention on the 22nd August. Sirdar Yar Muhammad, who had gone home to Dasht in Bolan, hearing of the arrest of Mahrulla, gave himself up. Ghous Bakhsh, a harmless, well-meaning youth was set free at once in Quetta; the other two were held as hostages till all the Chiefs came in. All the Baluch Chiefs were loyal, and of the Sarawan Sirdars all but the Sirdars of Behri and Banquizai. These two went to the rendezvous to Narmukh, then fearing the consequences, went to Sariate on the Shorawak border, where they now are, happily unaccompanied and unsupported by their tribes. After the arrest of the Sirdars, the telegraph line in Bolan was cut three or four times by badmashes in protest, but this has now ceased. On the 29th August, Jafir descended on a levy post at Ghazigund, attacking and capturing the same, killing two Hindu lascars and looting. Jafir was pursued to the Afghan border, which is carefully watched by troops. But for the timely arrest of Mahrulla, all the Sarawan Chiefs would have gone to the rendezvous at Narmukh, resisting the authorities and causing much trouble. Mahrulla has since the deposing him of the old Khan of Kalat gradually acquired great illegitimate power, practically controlling all the Sirdars and holding the present Khan, a somewhat weak man, under his thumb. No doubt the frontier troubles near Peshawar have somewhat augmented the Baluchistan and encouraged the present attempt to defy authority, but with the arrest of the two leaders, Mahrulla and Sirdar Yar Muhammad, their abortive attempt has fallen flat. The two Sirdars over the border will probably shortly return. Such trouble as we have had lately is chiefly the work of a few badmashes and cannot be considered into serious tribal unrest. It is expected that Jafir will be soon captured if he ventures back over the border, and it is hoped that with his capture the usual serenity of Baluchistan will be restored.—"C. and M. Gazette."

SIR W. BISSET'S RETIREMENT.

ON Wednesday, the Commander-in-Chief entertained the officers of the 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles at dinner at Snowdon. Sir George White in the course of a speech referred to the retirement of the Commandant, Colonel Sir William Bisset, who leaves next week on privilege leave to England, preparatory to vocating the post of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. His Excellency paid a high tribute to Colonel Bisset's works as commandant of the corps.

The Volunteers paraded at Annandale, and after various exercises, were drawn up to receive a short farewell address from their commandants.

On Thursday night a dinner was given at Viceregal Lodge, and by the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin of Sir William and Lady Bisset. His Excellency spoke of the valuble assistance he had always received from Colonel Bisset as Secretary in the Public Works Department, and expressed his regret that the Government were about to lose his services. It was, however, satisfactory to know that he was not completely severing his connection with India, as his great knowledge and experience of railway matters would still be exercised in the new post he was about to take up at the India Office. Lord Elgin also spoke of the loss which Simla society would suffer by the departure of Lady Bisset, and referred in the happiest terms to her bright little children, who, as His Excellency said, had come as a ray of sunshine across the path of all who knew them.

Colonel Bisset briefly acknowledged the compliment paid to himself and Lady Bisset, and expressed his regret that the time had come when he must terminate his service in India.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

THE Annual Tournament of this Club commences this morning at Nasik. The programme for Gentlemen is as under:—

Monday morning, 7.15—A Bogy Competition (Handicap) Entrance, Rs. 2. First Prize, two-thirds entrances; second, one-third.

Evening, 4-0—Driving Competition. Prize, a Driver, presented by the Club. Entrance, Re. 1.

Tuesday morning, 7-15—The R W I Golf Cup Scratch. First Round of eighteen holes. Eight lowest scorers to play off by holes on subsequent days. Handicap on this round. Entrance, Rs. 2. First prize, a Cup, presented by Mr. H S. English, second, two-thirds entrances; third, one-third. Evening, 4-0—Allied pairs. Handicap. Entrance, Re. 1 per pair. The Lady's Prize, presented by Mr A Shewan, I C S. The Gentlemen's Prize, the entrance fees.

Wednesday Morn ng, 7-15 —Second Round of eighteen holes, R W I Golf Club Cup. Third and final Rounds, each of 18 holes, must be played by Friday Evening For members not in the eight, a Handicap. Entrance, Rs. 2. First Prize, H F silcock Esq. Rs. 25, with Rs 20 added by the Club; second, one-third. Evening, 4-0—Scratch and Handicap Foursomes. First Round. Entrance, Rs. 4 per pair. Prizes Rs. 40 for the former and Rs. 20 for the latter in addition to the entrances.

Thursday Morning, 7-15—A Cup presented by the Nasik Gymkhana. Handicap Entrance, Rs. 2. Second Prize, two-thirds entrances; third, one-third. Evening, 4-0—Scratch and Handicap Foursomes Second Round.

Friday Morning, 7-15 a.m.—A Cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana, Handicap. Entrance, Rs. 2. Second Prize, two-thirds entrances; third, one-third. Afternoon, 3-0—Scratch and Handicap Foursomes Finals.

Saturday Morning 7-15—A Cup presented by the President H F silcock Esq. R. 25, Scratch. A Handicap at the same to Entrance, Rs. 2. First Prize, two-thirds entrances; second one-third. Afternoon, 3-0—The Annual General Meeting. Evening, 8-0—Prize Distribution.

The Club's Gold Medal will be given for the lowest total of four scratch rounds, and the Club's Silver Medal for the best individual scratch round. Only rounds played in the competitions in the above programme excluding rounds for deciding ties will be counted. The Medals will not be given, if the score in either case exceeds a limit to be fixed by the Committee during the meeting with reference to the state of the weather and the condition of the ground.

PROGRAMME FOR LADIES.

Monday.—Handicap. Entrance fee, Rs. 2.

Tuesday.—Allied Pairs, as published in Gentlemen's Programme.—The Lady's Prize presented by Mr A Shewan, I C S.

Wednesday.—Evening, 5—Putting Competition. Entrance fee, Re. 1. Prize presented by the members of the Committee.

Thursday.—Prize presented by Mr. R B Stewart, I C S Handicap. Entrance fee, Re. 1

Friday.—Handicap. Entrance fee. Rs. 2.

Saturday.—The Club's Silver Medal Competition (Scratch.) Entrance fee, Re. 2.

END OF THE MOPLAH AFFAIR.

THE remainder of the escaped gang of Moplahs were captured on Wednesday. Inspector Wiggins, who had been sent out from Manjeri with the Kundotti Thangal's men, came up with two of the gang, and at 9 a.m. yesterday the whole gang opened fire on the police, who returned it. The district authorities, who were at Manjeri, six miles away from where the gang was firing, heard the volley; and Mr. Dance, Collector of Malabar, with Mr. Fawcett, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Wilkinson and Captain W. G. H. Sterling of the 23rd Madras Infantry, with all the special force and 40 sepoys, went out at once.

Mr. Dance returned to Manjeri at 5 p. m. on Wednesday with the news that one of the gang was dangerously wounded and that all had been captured. There was no casualty on our side.

The promptness with which Mr. Dance brought down the troops into the taluq accounts for the outbreak not assuming larger proportions and also for the early termination of the affair.

It is an easy matter to deride the inexhaustible supply of health warnings and sanitary scares by the medical journals, but it is more gracious (says the *World*) to recognise the value of the service which those journals render in helping to relieve the dulness of the dead season. One of their latest discoveries is that the best thing to do when one is thirsty is not drink, and the second best thing under similar circumstances to drink as little as possible. In support of this contention it is asserted that to the fact of men drinking, as a rule, far more freely than women is due the fact that at tennis matches and dances the former always bear the more visible traces of exhaustion. Perhaps so; but for all that is is doubtful whether the medical mentor will succeed in persuading "the average sensual man" that the proper time to abstain from drinking is the time of thirst—charm he never so wisely.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE Duke of York devoted the morning of Aug. 20 to the reception of addresses at Dublin Castle, the Duchess meanwhile paying a visit to the Museum of Science and Art. The addresses were from the deputy-lieutenants and magistrates of the City and County of Dublin, the Chamber of Commerce the learned societies, the Tourist Association and some of the suburbs of Dublin. The Lord Mayor headed the deputation from the Tourist Association, who suggested in their address that a royal residence in Ireland would stimulate home industries and develop the tourist traffic. Most of the other addresses also dwelt upon the desirability of a royal residence in the country. The Duke of York, in acknowledging the addresses, said:—

Gentlemen, as our time is limited, I trust you will allow me to return my very grateful thanks to you all in one reply for the loyal and cordial statements contained in your addresses. I am deeply sensible of the truly Irish welcome which you have accorded to the Duchess and myself, and we heartily reciprocate the kind words contained in the addresses which you have been good enough to present. I will not fail to convey to her Majesty the Queen the expressions of loyalty to her throne and person which you have all conveyed to me. In conclusion, I beg to assure you of the pleasure which it gives us to pay this visit to Ireland, and of our hope that this may not be the last opportunity—(hear, hear)—which may be afforded us of renewing our aquaintance with the Irish people and with your beautiful and interesting country. (Hear, hear.)

Later on in the afternoon the Duke of York and Field-Marshal Lord Roberts were received into the noble Orderaf St. Patrick. The function lost some of the brillancy of similar investitures dy being performed in the daytime. Years ago the knights were installed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the occasions were marked by a degree of pomp and magnificence. The Prince of Wales was the last knight thus received into the Order. Since then, investitures, invariably take place in the Castle. The fine Room of St. Patrick was well filled, ladies wearing morning dress, the gentlemen appearing in uniform. The beautiful costumes of the fair sex and the picturesque uniforms made up a striking scene against the background of the white and gold walls and hangings. The deep windows were filled with plants and the banners of the knights of the Order hung from the pillars. The floor was carpeted with rich crimson, the Lord Lieutenant's chair, the chapter table and stools for the knights being upholstered in that shade known as St. Patrick's blue. A flourish of trumpets and the band of the Rifle Brigade struck up the National Anthem. Slowly up the avenue between the guests moved the Duchess of York and suite. When the Royal party were seated, the Lord Lieutenant entered in state, attended by his household, staff, and pages of honour. Then followed in stately procession, all wearing the robes and collar of the Order, the following knights:—Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, the Earl of Gosford, Viscount Powerscourt, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl Lisloel the Earl of Carysfort, Lord Monteagle of Brandon, the Earl of Erne, the Earl of Kilmorey, the Earl of Rosse, Lord Inchiquin, Lord Iveagh, and the Earl of Caledon. The officers of the Order present were the Chancellor, the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary; the Registrar and Ulster King-at-Arms, Sir Arthur Vicars; and the Secretary, Major Francis Lambart.

Sir Arthur Vicars read her Majesty's letter authorising the chapter to be held. His Excellency then bade the new knights to advance, and, conducted by two senior members of the Order, the Duke of York entered. Having made the necessary declarations, and having heard the admonitions of the Order read by the Chancellor, the Hon. Gerald Balfour, his Royal Highness signed the roll, and was invested with the robes and collar. After shaking hands with all his new brethren the Duke took his seat at the chapter table. The investitures of Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford then followed. The proceedings were in every way similar to the former procedure. At the conclusion of these ceremonies his Royal Highness was conducted to the Council Chamber, where he was sworn in a member of her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of York, on Aug. 21, visited Leopardstown Races. The viceregal and royal party left the Viceregal Lodge shortly after noon for the purpose of travelling to Leopardstown by road, the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Cadogan) and Lady Cadogan occupying the first open carriage, and the Duke and Duchess of York, with their equerries, being seated in the second. Each vehicle was drawn by four handsome dark-brown steeds, with postillions and outriders, while a couple of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary led the way, and a small body of Hussars served as a military escort. The progress of the party through the streets evoked many warm and cordial greetings. Heartily they were cheered through the streets and passing by Donnybrook the royal procession reached Leopardstown. The course was reached shortly before the first race, and the Duke and Duchess met with an enthusiastic welcome, as they drove to the viceregal stand. Their Royal Highnesses were received with a salute from a detachment of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who mounted guard, after which the National Anthem was played, and the parties alighted, all hats being raised, and the cheering continued. The distinguished guests having all come out on the balcony, the bell was rung for the first race. The party remained nearly to the end of the programme, and saw all the races but one. The Two-year-old Plate of 200 sovs. was won by the Viceroy's Cranbourne Chase, and there could be no better evidence of the popularity of his Excellency than that afforded by the tumult of cheering which followed the success of his horse. The viceregal and royal party took their departure shortly before five o'clock, the return journey being marked by further scenes of enthusiasm.

The Duke and Duchess visited the Lord Chancellor and Lady Ashbourne at Howth Castle on Sunday. The party, which included the Viceroy and Lady Cadogan, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were loudly cheered as they drove through the streets. On reaching Howth they attended church, where the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Dublin. At the close of the service the party walked to the Castle, and in the afternoon the Duke and Duchess returned to Dublin.

The Duke and Duchess paid another visit to Leopardstown Races on Monday, Aug. 23. The course was thronged with enthusiastic spectators. Th liking for the Duke of York, as intense as it is rapid of growth, might be summed up says the "Daily Graphic" correspondent, in the quaint par doxical saying of a well-known vendor of racing cards, whose privilege it is to dispose of programmes in every enclosure on Irish race-courses. "Faix," said he to a crowd in the paddock, "if the Duke can do all this he comin' to a race-course, if he only clapped on the silk and rode wan race, 'e'd be King av Ireland, and that without an election. A sentiment, it may be added, which brought him more silver pieces than would have done a handful of correct cards. The same crowds gathered in the streets as on the 21st, the same cheers went up, the same cordial Irish welcome was given at every turn, the same cordiality, the same kindliness and courtesy at every bend of the way.

An amusing incident occurred in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess to Leopardstown races on the 23rd. The race-course was crowded to excess. In the course of the day the royalties and he viceregal party left his Excellency's enclosure and visited the paddock, where the horses in their clothes were being gently walked up and down. The Duke of York, walking for the moment with Princess Henry of Pless, got somdwhat in advance of the rest of party, and when his Royal Highness and his companion presented themselves at the gate the door-keeper declined to allow them to pass into the paddock. The Duke mention, that he had some from the viceregal stand, but this was of no avail. His Royal Highness thus held at bay, gave way to a fit of hearty laughter, in which Princess Henry of Pless joined. The man at the gate was obdurate; his orders were so let no one pass without the necessary credentials. Naturally neither the Duke nor the Princess was furnished with anything of the kind, for they had been driven direct to the viceregal stand, and did not require the passport with which ordinary visitors equip themselves. Fortunately at this critical moment the Lord Lieutenant came up and rescued his Royal Highness from the dilemma. It was afterwards observed to the gate-keeper, Don't you think it was rather too bad of you to stop the Prince like that?" Begorra," he replied, "and how was I to be after knowing him? I knew his Excellency, of course, and when he said it was all roight that was good enough for me."

The Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Earl and Countess Cadogan on, Aug. 24, travelled from Dublin to Bray and thence drove to the seat of Viscount Powerscourt. Before leaving Bray an address of welcome was presented by the Town Commissioners, which the Duke of York acknowledged. After concluding their visit to Powerscourt, their Royal Highnesses returned to the Viceregal Lodge.

On Aug. 25, the Duchess of York paid an early visit to the Bank of Ireland, the old Parliament House on College Green, the special object of the visit being to see the Upper and Lower Chambers of the Irish Legislature. The party then crossed the Green and entered the gate of Trinity College, where the library was examined with great interest. Subsequently the Viceregal party visited the Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show, an enormous throng of people assembling to witness their arrival. The Duke and Duchess of York entered the exhibition grounds shortly after three o'clock, and stayed some hours, taking great interest in the various features of the show, the competitions, and the distribution of prizes.

There is always the right quotation in Shakespeare, if you know where to look for it. In Ireland just now they have got hold of a capital one:—

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorio s summ'er by this sun of York.

MORALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

THE "Times" prints the following:—Sir,—The accompanying letter from an English Corporal in the Indian Army seems to me of interest and importance. I can vouch for its genuineness. At a time when the question of the morals of our Army in India is drawing upon itself so much thought from so many quarters the voice of a non-commissioned officer speaking earnestly from experience and proposing some practical remedies should be eagerly listened to. In another letter before me from the same writer he says:—"I am also of opinion that many men fall through the proximity of the brothels to barraks. In——, for instance, one cannot enter the——Bazaar or market without being solicited on all sides."—I am, &c., W. T. Malleson, Treasurer of the Social Purity Alliance. 18, Tothill-street, Westminster.

"In offering a few suggestions for the encouragement of morality amongst our soldiers in India, I would like in the first place to say a few words on the quiet, yet nevertheless real, struggle that is being waged by some against immorality.

"In 1894 there was instituted at Bareilly a purity society known as 'The Order of St. John,' a purely military society. The membership of this society steadily rose until it reached about 200, but there it seems to have stopped, not for want of effort on the part of those interested, but for the want of interest on the part of those for whom the effort is made. As a member of the above, it appears to me that the order defeats itself, for, although being designated non-sectarian, yet the ritual used and ceremonies introduced flavour very strongly of the Church of England and High Church too. The majority of soldiers are not High Church, and do not care for it on Sundays even, so that they will not enter any society that reminds them so forcibly of it during the week. Then again, members of the Soldiers' Christian Association (another non-sectarian society), who are principally Wesleyans, and to whom the knights of St. John look for help and support, will not come forward because they do not like the ceremonies introduced. I remember the bitter disappointment I experienced in trying to plant a branch of this order in my own regiment, and the worst rebuffs I received were from those whom I had expected to enter heart and soul with me into the work. The Good Templars were my best friends. The Excelsior Lodge here freely gave me the use of their lodge room, and a few of its members joined the order of St. John. I invited the Church of England chaplain to our meeting; he promised to come, but always found an excuse for not coming. I saw the Wesleyan chaplain personally, explained the object of the society, and asked his help. His answer was to the effect that it was useless to teach 'through morality to Christ,' but rather should we preach 'Christ first, morality will follow.' Finally, I approached the branch of the Soldiers' Christian Association in the regiment (of which I am also a member), and invited them to join with me. They came to a meeting, but when I asked their opinion I received this—that moral reform without conversion was more a curse than a blessing, for it was harder to convince a moral man he was a sinner than it was to convince a man sunk low in the scale of human degradation, and so they said they could not join with me because the society put moral reforms before Christianity. I was disfounded—more than that, hurt to the quick, to think that those whom I had looked upon as 'comrades in arms' in more senses than one should have put forward such an excuse for not entering the lists against immorality. The order struggled on here for a few months, but gradually dwindled down until now it is a thing of the past.

"The only places in India where the Order of St. John flourishes are those stations where the cause is heartily embraced by the chaplain and officers of the regiment in the station. This, undoubtedly points out the great influence officers and chaplains have over their men, and I am of opinion that if officers were to use their examples in the case of morality in such a manner as to be apparent to the men, it would have great effect for good.

"One of the soldier's great grievances in India is treatment by the civilian population. To all intents and purposes he might be an outcast from society. Certainly the civilian population is small, but class distinction is observed to a ridiculous extent, and Tommy only ranks just above the natives. As an example of what I mean: I belong to a voluntary church choir which is composed of mixed voices. Now, although I have been a member of the choir a year and have sat with civilians, ladies and gentlemen Sunday after Sunday, I have never so much as exchanged the ordinary civilities and were I to dare such a thing I should be considered insufferably presuming. This sort of thing is most galling to those who have a spark of self-respect, and drives many a man to forget himself and enter into scenes that otherwise he would not do.

"What is required is a fostering of self-respect amongst soldiers; occupation for leisure hours if it were possible a reduction of the numbers of men sleeping together. Let the bungalows as they now stand be divided into banks for three or four men in each, and then let the men in each company, as far as possible, choose their own companions. Birds of a feather do flock together and those who are inclined to be pure would be able to get away from the filthy language and conversation that some men seem to glory in using. There is no doubt that the barrack rooms, as they now stand, are a hotbed of immorality: corrupt men delight in corrupting others, and the herding together of thirty or forty and sometimes sixty or a hundred men in the same room gives them fearful scope to work upon. Young soldiers come out to India full of good resolves; they are forced into a quiet life during the voyage, and were they after arrival able to settle with two or three chums, and have their own quarters, then there would be some chance of the good resolutions being fulfilled. How many a lad has been led away by the evil examples forced upon him! As a soldier lives in India at the present day there is no chance for him to remain uncorrupted unless he has an exceedingly strong will.

"Soldiers' homes as started at Rawalpindi and under similar management in every station would have a vast influence in preserving the purity of the moral atmosphere amongst our soldiers, and I would certainly suggest that efforts be made to establish such homes.

"All honour to Miss Sanda and her co-workers, who have so nobly sacrificed their time in the interests of the soldier. Many a lad has come to be thankful for the teachings received from these ladies; and many a victory over temptation to sin has been won through their influence. God bless them and speed their good work."

THE INDIAN MAILS.

NEW WHARF AT BRINDISI.

FOR some time past negotiations have been going on between the representatives of the P. and O. Company and the Italian Government, with reference to improvements proposed to be made at Brindisi, in order to promote the convenience of passengers by the overland route and to quicken the mail service. At present vessels land their passengers and mails at a wharf more than a quarter of a mile distant from the railway terminus. Consequently much time is lost in the landing and conveyance of the mails and luggage, this operation usually occupying four or five hours. In order toremedy this defect (says the "Times" Rome correspondent) Signor Prinetti, Minister of Public Works, has arranged for the construction of a new wharf in Brindisi harbour alongside the railway station The station itself will also be improved and rails will be laid along the edge of the quay, so that passengers may, if they wish, pass directly from the ship to the train without entering the hotel. The total cost of the works will take steps to quicken the train service, so that altogether a saving of some six hours may be expected in the journey from Brindisi to London. Signor Prinetti and the Italian Government have, it is understood, shown every disposition to meet the wishes of the P. and O. Company. The new arrangements, it may he hoped, will prove profitable for all concerned.

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BLUE-BOOK ON THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

THERE was on Aug. 24 issued as a Blue-book the annual statement "exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1895-96." It is a mass of statistics, dealing with every branch of the work of local and central government. The number of municipalities are the same as in the previous year, 755, with a population of 15,828,326, whose aggregate income was Rx. 4,112,465, and expenditure Rx. 4,392,265. The conduct of these municipalities was in the main satisfactory, but some were otherwise, especially at Calcutta, where the sanitary condition of the city was so bad that the Government of Bengal instituted a special inquiry, with a result that peremptory orders for improvement were issued. The accounts of all the port trusts of Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madrass, and Kurrachee showed an increase of receipts, though in the case of the two last-named towns there was a slight decrease in the value of the trade. The sanitation of India showed an improvement on almost every head, and many important works had been completed. The gaol population showed a slight increase, 101,058 as against 95,177 in the previous year. As to finance, the increase on the net revenue, as compared with 1894-95, was Rx. 1,889,189, and on net expenditure Rx. 1,018,301; but the total loss on exchange rose by Rx. 1,054,019. India's debt to Great Britain was increased by Rx. 102,004; but the internal debt fell by Rx. 584,812. The total revenue from opium fell to Rx. 6,060,259, as against Rx. 6,706,440 in 1894-95, while the salt duties yielded Rx. 196,100 more than the preceding year. The import duties on cotton goods yielded Rx. 1,164,724, against Rx. 384,946 in 1894-95, the increase being largely due to the import tax of 5 per cent. imposed by the Act of December, 1894. Exports of wheat, as compared with the preceding year, increased by 155,000 tons, the total being 500,000 tons; those of raw cotton, rice, coffee, and tea show a rise, while there was a decrease in oil seeds and raw jute. The outputs of coal petroleum, and gold also increased. The total railway mileage was raised from 19,407 to 20,110; but owing to the fall in exchange, the financial result to the State was a net charge of Rx. 1,620,268, as against Rx. 2,384,483 in 1894-95. The expenditure on military works rose from Rx. 1,067,951 to Rx. 1,205,938. That on special defence works is less by Rx. 106,518, due to the fact that the expenditure incurred since 1886-87 is fast approaching completion. The profit on the working of the Post Office continues to grow; so does the business of the Savings Banks, among the natives particularly. The statistics relating to the education show increases both as to schools and scholars of all classes. The total trade of British India, though affected by changes in Customs duties, shows progress. The imports in 1895-96 were: Merchandise, Rx. 69,216,395; gold, Rx. 5,029,269; and silver, Rx. 8,329,716; the total being an increase over the previous year of Rx. 2,948,935. The exports under the three same heads were Rx. 114,263,140, Rx. 2,503,317, and Rx. 1,728,984, an aggregate increase of Rx. 1,522,425. The mass of this trade was done with Europe. As to the growth of internal manufactures, figures are given for the years 1883-84 1894-95 and 1895-96. They are as follows: No. of cotton mills, seventy-four, 144, and 147; No. of spindles, 1,895,284, 3,710,925, and 3,844,3 7; No. of jute mills twenty-three, twenty-nine, and twenty-nine; No. of Spindles, 112,650 (those for the second period are not returned); and 216,139. Quantity of coal produced, 1,397,818 tons, 2,820,000 tons, and 3,537,000 tons. The establishment of troops, British and native was about the same last year as in that preceding; but considerable expenditure was incurred in the provision of additional means of transport for the Field Army.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A DEADLOCK.

THE peace negotiations are still at a deadlock, though the "Times" Rome correspondent suggests that the difficulty began over a question of procedure rather than of principle. The Port now proposes that its troops shall be withdrawn into the north-eastern part of Thessaly as soon as the treaty is signed and hold that district until the indemnity has been paid. The opinion prevails in Athens that no decision on the evacuation will be reached until President Faure's visit is at an end.

Lord Salisbury is reported by the "Daily Telegraph" Constantinople correspondent to have instructed Sir P. Currie to sign the preliminaries of peace on condition that Greece accepts financial control.

The British Minister at Athens has been instructed to sound the Greek Government on this point, and the Ottoman Bank is said to have offered to find £4,000,000 if foreign control is enforced.

Lord Salisbury is said to maintain the position that to identify the question of the evacuation of Thessaly with that of the payment of an indemnity by Greece to Turkey, is to grant to the latter Power an indefinite lease of Greek territory. The English contention is not that there should be no indemnity or no international control over Greek finances necessary for the due payment of this

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

There has been brisk rise of pressure at Jubbulpore and Masulipatam, a brisk fall in Gujarat and at Karachi, Neemuch, Khandwa, Surat, Bombay, Aurangabad and Sholapur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gardients are moderate to slight. Winds in Gujarat, Central India and at the northely stations in the Bombay Presidency are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Colombo, Neemuch and Bhuj, and 18 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal at Saugor, Neemuch, Bhuj, Deesa and Agra, and the minimum 6 in excess at Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Surat, Ghadechi, Jeypore, Jhansi, Bombay, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (3·49"), Karwar (3·03") and Ratnagiri (2·13"), between one and two inches at Goa, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Akola, Khandwa and Indore, light to moderate showers at Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Surat, Mangalore, Calicut, Cuddapah and Colombo, and a few drops at Ghadechi, Veraval, Belgaum, Cochin, Bangalore and Masulipatam. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved in north-westerly direction, and its centre now lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Malegaon. This disturbance is a small one and the winds around it are cyclonic. It affects the weather both ov r sea and land lying to the westwards of Longitude 79° as far as Longitude 68° E and between Latitudes 14° and 26° N Conditions are favourable for moderately heavy rain in the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat, Berar and Central India. Light to moderate scattered showers are also probable in the Madras Presidency.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

Saturday: The barometer has fallen over Bombay Presidency, Rajaputana, Central India and west of Central provinces, and risen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk in North Bombay, the rise brisk in Bengal and North Madras. The storm which was crossing Madras coast yesterday has advanced to the very west-north-westward and the centre is shown over Berar. The storm is filling up at present, but pressure is considerably below normal average over North Bombay in front of the depression. Winds are west over the Peninsula, south-easterly to easterly over the whole of Northern and Central India, and northerly in North Bombay. Northerly and north-westerly winds are also reported from parts of Lower Burma. The force is rising over Bombay. Mean temperature is lower than usual over the Peninsula and Berar and Indus Valley, and generally excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and six at Jacobabad. There has been a good deal of rain over the Central Provinces and over the Peninsula, except in south Madras, while showers have been received in Lower Burma and Lower Bengal. Elsewhere weather has been fine. The following are the principal amounts: over three inches in Karwar and Bombay; over two inches at Ratnagiri; over one inch Mormugao, at Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednager, Akola, Khandwa, Chanda, Indore and Vizagapatam.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	64 12	63 33	67 11	61 39
Saturday September 11 ...	6 68	3 12	6 37	1 74
Sunday September 12	0 07	3 68	0 12	4 74
Total.....	70 87	70 13	73 60	67 84
Total fall to 12th Sept. 1896.	87 02	83 46	91 91	86 19
Total fall to 12th Sept. 1895.	70 77	60 38	60 52	60 86

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	199	99
Thursday, September 9	0	9
Total.....	200	8

DAMAUN.

On Friday afternoon, the sky was overcast and the heat became almost unbearable. At 11·30 p.m., it commenced to rain in torrents, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and peals of thunder, one ear-deafening crash denoting that that the lightning had fallen somewhere at a short distance. The fall of rain lasted for only an hour, but within that short time 2½ inches were registered. This is supposed to be the farewell showers of the "poorva nakshtara as uttara" begins to-night and the "hasta" (or elephantas) this day fortnight. The prevailing opinion from the fall of rain up to date is that the crops of grain will be plentiful this year, while the sceptics, remembering that instead of the much-needed showers of "uttara" and "hasta" there was not a drop of rain last year, reserve their opinion until the last showers of the monsoon.

RAINFALL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	56	14
Thursday, September 9	0	17
Friday, September 10.....	2	57
Total.....	58	88
Total during previous year up to 10th Sept....	64	35

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

43,96—Chitnis M and M.—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar and others vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Daphtary and F. Ardeshir H and D and In person, part heard.

98,96—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chagmal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

491,96—Tyabji D and Co—Morarjee Mohanjee vs Gujanand Madhowrao and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

216,97—Tyebjee D and Co—Soogunchand Sewdas and others vs Doovichand Thakordas and others.

277,97—Payne G and S—Peeroo Mahomed vs Nansey Peeroo Mahomed.

284,97—Matubhai and J—Kalidas Jeram vs Kavasjee Kurshedjee.

Defended New Long Causes.

144,97—Madhavjee V—Cursondas Govindjee vs Madhavdas Prunjee—Crawford B and Co.

207,97—Pestonjee R and K—Rustomjee Khursedjee vs Manockjee Pestonjee Batha—Bicknell M and M.

232,97—M H Khan—Purshotum Narayen vs Narayen Khairaz and others—Payne G and S.

231,97—Nanu and H—Narayendas Ramjee vs Vithalbai and another—Little and Co.

288,97—Smetham B and N—Hurdayatmal Daryanmull and another vs Meghraj Gungabux—K J Mantri.

290,97—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Parson and another vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

43,97—Brown and M—Raphael Sidka Raphael vs Ladkibai and others—Edgelow and G, and M and R.

454,96—Payne G and S—Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash and others vs Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta and others—Hemming and P.

653,96—Ridgelow and G—Bhagwandas Narrotamdas vs Choonilal Dharamdas and others—Hiralal M and M, and Chitnis M and M.

478,96—Craigie L and O—The Oriental S and W Co, Ld vs Kilikal alias Premoore—Hiralal M and M.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—SEPT. 11.

10 p.m. ... 79 0

SUNDAY.—SEPT. 10.

6 a.m. ... 78·1
10 a.m. ... 82·5
2 p.m. ... 83·1
6 p.m. ... 82·3

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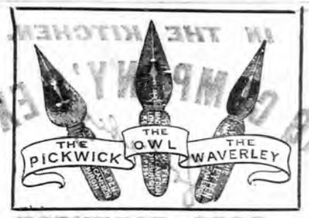

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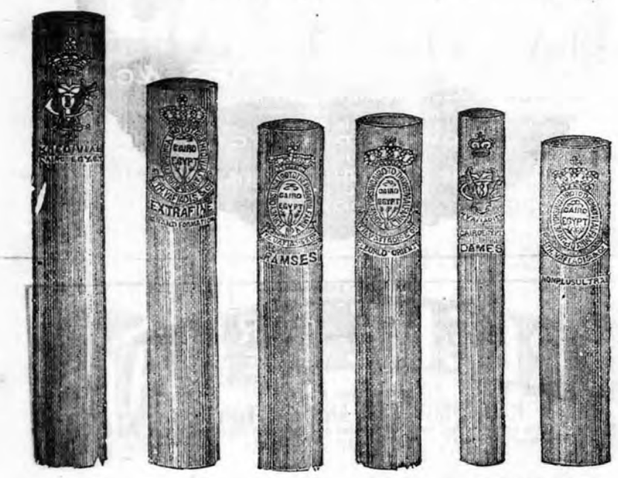

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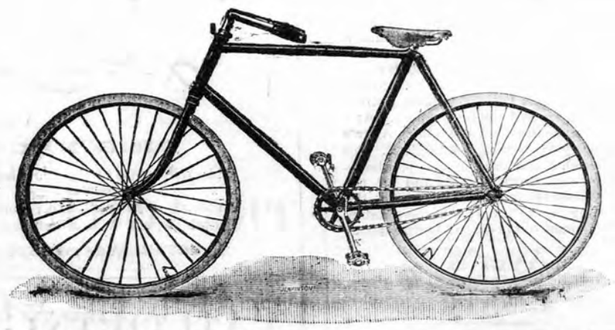

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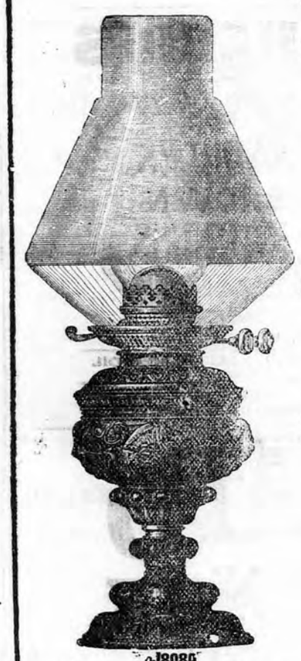

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